The New-York Times.

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PRICE FOUR CENTS

MORE

WHITE-HOUSE WITTICISMS

ON

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

If Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus had been extant in Cæsar's day, he would have presented a bottle of it to Calphurnia. As it is, Phalon sends thousands of bottles of it to California.

Why are the counterfeiters of Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS like the *élite* of the fashionable world? Because they are *finished* gentlemen.

Why do the abortive imitations of Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS remind you of a penny dropped on the sidewalk? Because the (s)cent so quickly disappears.

Why is Phalon, the Proprietor of the Night-BLOOMING CEREUS like a successful fisherman? Because the *net* results of his enterprise are satisfactory.

Although Phalon, of Night-Blooming Cereus renown, is not a pugilist, you will see at once, on entering his crowded establishment, that he has made a grand *counter-hit*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like a cry of Fire? Because it brings out *mots* (Mose.)

Why does Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus bring Dickens' works to one's remembrance? Because its name has become one of our *household words* and we want it *all the year round*.

These Conundrums on Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS are written by the *wittiest* man about town, but they do say that in New-England there is a *Whittier*.

According to the Koran, the Houries of Mahomet's Paradise are made of musk. If they were made of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, what heavenly sweethearts the sweet creatures would be.

Why are Persons who inhale the Fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS for the first time, like troops who have embarked for the seat of war? Because they are in *transports*.

It is said that the Road to Perdition is a "broad way," but PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS imparts to thousands who traverse *our* Broadway a *heavenly odor*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like Abraham Lincoln? Because it owes its position to the strength of its *constituents*.

Why is this Jovial Method of Advertising like PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? Because it stands A number 1 among the popular hits of the day.

Ladies are requested to believe that no im-pertinent pun is intended when we recommend them to provide themselves with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS before *going on a train*.

A subject upon which all parties are unani-mous—that no *party can succeed* without PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Why is the Perfume of Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS like Summer evening's vapor? Because it is due (dew) to multitudes of flowers.

A great Poet tells us that Love "shakes a thousand odors from his dewy wings." That was long ago. Now he only shakes *one*—PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. The reason he doesn't shake the other 999 is, that they are "no great shakes."

If you want to know all the pros and cons in relation to PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, read the *cons* first and you will find them such excellent *prose* that you won't care about the rest of the paper.

Any editor, by perfuming himself with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS may become a *censer* of the press.

Bees clustered about Plato's lips. They wouldn't have done it had there been an open bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS within scenting distance. And, by the way, talking of Plato's adventure, reminds us that on the *plateaus* of the Andes grow the flowers from which Phalon's perfume is made.

Say what you will about the Poses of Cele-brated dancers, there never was a posey yet that was half as fragrant as PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

When you hear the Trovatore, and inhale the fragrance of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS at the Academy of Music, you admit at once that both Verdi and Phalon are *sweet composers*.

Financial.—Phalon's Night-Blooming Ce-REUS is creating considerable excitement among the *five-twenties*; also among the sweet sixteens.

In the opinion of an eminent lawyer, when a gentleman *sues* a lady, he should *go to court* perfumed with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

"I likes de shent of PHALON'S NIGHT-PLOOMING CEREUS petter as any oder," said one of our cousins German the other day. "Of course you do," said an American bystander, who took the remark literally, "it is the best *odor* out."

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus universally popular? Because it harmonizes delightfully with *the most prominent feature of humanity*.

As the Bucks all Use Phalon's Night-Bloom-ING CEREUS, of course it is in high favor with all the *little dears*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus the star perfume of the age? Because every one perceives its merits in a twinkling.

The reason why praise of Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS is on everybody's lips is that its perfume scents everybody's nose.

Public Rumor asserts that the sales of Pha-LON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS are enormous, and no wonder, for you can scarcely find a *private roomer* who does not use it.

A Sachet perfumed with Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS is the sweetest "bosom friend" a lady can have.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like the first Spring Sunshine on a Frog-pond? Because it brings out the *Greenbacks*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like the Star Spangled Banner? Because as a STANDARD article it has no rival on American soil.

If a Lover wishes his suit to find favor with his charmer let him perfume it with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

People who would not Give a Rush for other toilet extracts make a rush for PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Phalon Sells Quantities of His Night-BLOOMING CEREUS to officers of the army; but the *knavy* business is monopolized by those who counterfeit the article.

The Messengers that Distribute the Fra-grance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS—"The viewless couriers of the air." For further particulars of these "blowers," see Shakespeare.

Pride of descent is the foible of ancient families, but as brother Bones justly observed to Cool White the other evening, "de pride of all *de scents* is PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."

Don't confound Phalon, of Night-blooming CEREUS celebrity, with Phelan, the great billiard player. Still, if you want to make a bad pun on a delightful subject, you can say: "That perfume of Phalon's is very pleasant to the *phelans*.

Why is Phalon's Night-blooming Cereus like the sun? Answer, by Sambo—Because it gives us *de light*.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Nova Scotian and the Peruvian.

Telegraphic Dates to the 4th Instant, Mails to the 2d.

Death of John Leech, of the London "Punch."

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.

Interview Between Napoleon and the Czar.

THE CASE OF MULLER.

The Germans Memorializing the Crown in His Behalf.

We published, yesterday, a very brief telegraphic abstract of the news by the *Nova Scotian*. We have now fuller details by telegraph, and also mails to the 2d by the *Peruvian*.

Cape Race, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 3d, *via* Londonderry on the 4th inst., passed this point, *en route* to Quebec, this afternoon. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 12 o'clock, midnight, on the 2d inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The steamer *Peruvian*, which left Liverpool at 11:30 on the morning of the 1st of November, and Queenstown on the 2d, arrived here yesterday. Part of the news is anticipated by the *Nova Scotian*, at Cape Race; but we find much interesting news in our exchanges.

The steamer *Saxonia*, from New-York for Southampton, was somewhat overdue. She had not been heard of when the *Peruvian* left Liverpool.

The United States steamer *Sacramento* arrived at Cowes' Roads on the 31st of October, for the purpose of transhipping some invalids on board the steamer *Borussia*, from New-York. The *Sacramento* would proceed up Southampton Water, if possible.

Later news from America was awaited with much interest, as it would confirm the alleged defeat of Longstreet by Sheridan, published exclusively by the Manchester *Examiner*, and as to which there was some skepticism.

The great and long-protracted strike of the colliers in South Staffordshire had at length terminated in the submission of the men to the masters' terms.

Mr. John Leech, the celebrated illustrator of the pages of *Punch*, died on the 29th ultimo, aged 47 years. The Marquis of Bristol is also dead.

DISASTER TO THE JURA.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, ran aground at Crosby's Point, at the entrance of the River Mersey, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., at high water.

As the tide receded, she was left high and dry, and parted in the middle. The mails, passengers and crew were landed in safety.

The weather was calm but hazy at the time of the disaster, and the pilot mistook the lights.

Efforts are to be made to float the ship in two pieces, and tow to her dock, only six miles distant. She was uninsured.

THE CASE OF MULLER.

The German Legal Protection Society in London are preparing a memorial to the Crown in behalf of Muller, on the ground of not being satisfied with the evidence.

The English journals almost unanimously concur in the justice of the verdict against Muller. The *Times* says, after the sentence was passed, the prisoner, who continued to display surprising firmness and self-possession, said: "I should like to say something. I am, at all events, satisfied with the sentence which your Lordship has passed. I know very well it is that which the law of the country prescribes. What I have to say is, that I have not been convicted on a true statement of the facts but on a false statement." The prisoner had not completed the last sentence when his iron resolution and stern self-command entirely gave way, and the miserable man left the dock dissolved in tears.

The execution of Muller was fixed for Monday, the 14th of November.

Cabinet councils are about to be resumed: the first of the season is summoned for the 15th of November.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of September show an increase in the exports of the month as compared with the same month last year of £144,480 only, while the returns of the first nine months of the year show an increase of over 19,000,000 sterling. The effect of the commercial panic is beginning to be shown in these returns.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon, after his interview with the Czar, quitted Nice on the morning of the 29th for Toulon, at which place he received the squadron and witnessed a sham attack on the town. On the following day he started for Paris via Marseilles and Lyons.

It was reported the Czar would not visit Paris.

It was asserted that a decree would shortly appear establishing a fund for great public works, which will issue 6 per cent. bonds, redeemable under certain regulations.

The French troops are to make simultaneous attacks on the insurgents at different points in Algeria, about the 5th of November, for the purpose of cutting off their retreat. Most decisive results are expected from this movement.

The Paris Bourse closed steady on the 2d inst., at 64f. 85c. for the Rentes.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The different articles of the treaty of peace were signed at Vienna on the 27th ult., and the final signature of the treaty itself took place on Sunday, the 30th.

The Danish Rigsraad was to meet on the 7th of November for the ratification of the treaty.

The Copenhagen *Dagbladet* of Oct. 30, says:

"The Minister of the Interior has informed the representatives from Jutland to the Rigsraad that the complaints made by the Danish Government to the neutral Powers, concerning the violation of the preliminaries of peace by Prussia, have always been fruitless. The ratification of the treaty of peace will take place within three weeks, but the Prussian troops will only evacuate Jutland at the expiration of twenty-five days after that event, during which period Prussia will continue to retain all her former power in the province."

It is asserted that the round sum to be paid by Denmark to satisfy the claims of the Duchies on the public property will amount to eight and a half millions of rigsdalers, and that she will also have to pay an indemnity for all the captured shipping.

PRUSSIA.

Herr Von Bismark had returned to Berlin from his mission to Paris.

A Paris letter in the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* states that Herr Von Bismark only obtained at Paris the consent to the annexation of the Duchy of Lauenburg on condition of its being effected after coming to an understanding with Austria, and under the title of compensation for the expenses of the war.

Herr Von Bismark, however, expressly declared that Prussia had no intention of annexing the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

ITALY.

Parliament was to assemble on the the 3d of November, when the committee on the transfer of the capital would present its report. It was said that a bill for compensation to the City of Turin, would be presented on the same day.

Several journals had been seized for publishing a proclamation of a committee requesting assistance for Venetia.

It is announced that the King, convinced of the necessity for economy, and desirous of coöperating with the Ministry in the task, has renounced three and a half millions lire in the civil list in favor of the State.

The Marquis Draze Glio publishes a letter in the journals, setting forth that the great question for Italy is not to consider only a mere choice of capital, but to settle all disputed questions. He recommends the acceptance of a convention for this purpose.

Cardinal Antonelli has prepared a reply to the French dispatch, in which he defends the course of the Papal Government.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* asserts that the visit of the Czar to Nice was simply an act of courtesy and devoid of any political object. Russia prefers liberality of action and desires no alliances.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Potsdam on the 2d instant, on a visit to the King of Prussia, and would remain until the 5th.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals assert that a ministerial crisis has come, to end with the resignation of Count Rechberg. They assert that a change in ministers will in no way affect the harmonious relations existing between Austria and Prussia.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

TERRIFIC CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA—SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES AT JAPAN.

By telegraph from Suez we have the following:

Calcutta, Thursday, Oct. 6.

A terrible cyclone broke over here yesterday, causing enormous destruction of property. A very great number of vessels in the river were driven from their moorings, some of them being stranded.

Another dispatch states that during the cyclone one hundred and fifty ships were driven from their moorings, stranded and damaged. There has been no serious loss of European lives and but little valuable cargo jeopardised, but great loss in river craft.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says: Of two hundred vessels in the Hoogley, nineteen are reported to have been totally lost, and of the remainder twenty only are reported to be seaworthy. The news has caused much excitement among marine insurance companies in the city. It impossible, at present, to form any estimate of the extent of these losses, but there is every appearance of its being very large. There was great excitement at Lloyd's. Several of the mail steamers were stranded and otherwise damaged. Among the ships lost are the following American: *Lewchew* and *Singapore*. Almost wrecked: *Dirigo*. In great danger: *Red Rose, Southampton* and *Richard Busteed*. In some danger: *Hindostan, Empire, Western Star, Southern Cross, Eastern Belle and Southern Belle.* Afloat and mostly much damaged: *Leonide* and *Harry Warren*.

Galle, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The American ship *Mandarin* has been lost near Batavia.

Bombay, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Cotton—New Comrawatter 505. Shipments during the preceding fourteen days amounted to 15,000 bales. Import market dull. Grey Fustings and mule twist lower. Exchange on London 2s. 1½d. Freight advancing.

Shanghai, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The allies have successfully attacked Prince Nagato's forts in the Straits of Shunonosaki with rifling loss. The Japanese have sued for peace. It is reported they will open the Straits.

Canton, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Grey shirtings and water twist higher. Tea declining. Exchange 4s. 10½d.

Shanghai, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Grey shirtings unchanged. Tea unchanged. Silk declining. Exchange 7s. 1d.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 4.

The position of the steamship *Jura* remains unchanged.

It is stated that the steamer *Laurel*, from Liverpool, had transferred a crew, arms and ammunition to the steamer *New Alabama*, off Madeira.

Cork papers of the 2d contain the following telegram:

Paris, Monday, Nov. 1.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Calcutta, giving the following details of the destruction caused by the late hurricane at Calcutta. One hundred and ten ships were wrecked and 12,000 persons drowned. The total loss is estimated at 200,000,000 francs. A great portion of the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds opened firm on the 2d inst., but closed weaker. The discount market was very quiet. The unfavorable course of the Continental exchanges and the active demand for dollars for China and Japan, led to the impression that a reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England may be still further postponed. The demand for discount at the Bank, however, was extremely light.

The Rothschilds have contracted to supply the Bank of France with two millions sterling in gold.

Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro report no new failures there.

Satterthwaite's Circular reports that there is no material variation in American securities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Thursday, Nov 3.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days were 29,000 bales. The market opened with an advancing but closed with a declining tendency, and the improvement at the opening was partially lost. The sales to speculators and exporters were 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn still advancing; sales of Mixed at 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef flat. Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard firm. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet and steady for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar—An upward tendency. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet and steady. Resin dull. Spirits Turpentine—No sales. Butter firmer; sales at 1s. 10d.@1s. 10½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firm. Sugar firm. Coffee still advancing. Tea quiet. Rice steady. Tallow quiet. Linseed Oil dull.

LATEST MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to Greencastle.)

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 4.

Cotton—The sales of the week foot up 90,000 bales. The market opened buoyantly at an advance of 1d.@1½d. for American, and 2d.@4d. for other descriptions. Subsequently, the market became heavy, and the advance was partially lost. The sales to speculators were 27,500 bales and to exporters 18,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are 5,000 bales, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	36d.	33d.
Mobile	35½d.	32d.
Uplands	35d.	31½d.

Stock in port, 390,000 bales, of which 13,500 bales are American.

Breadstuffs flat. Wheat easier.

Provisions dull. Lard still advancing.

London, Friday, Nov. 4.

Consols for money, 89⅜. Illinois Central shares, 53 discount. Increase of Bullion in the Bank of England, £167,000. The rate of discount of the Bank remains unchanged.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

No market since the *Africa* sailed. To-day's report not yet received.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Breadstuffs all very quiet, but prices generally firm. Wheat in moderate demand for the better qualities at full rates. Amber Wheat, 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. per cental. Corn quiet, but holders very firm and asking more money.

Provisions—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and others report: Beef, very dull. India Mess, 60s.@80s. Pork, inactive. Bacon, unchanged; sales at 38s.@45s. Butter, firm, 105s.@115s. Lard, steady, 46s.@48s. 6d. Tallow firmer.

Produce—Ashes inactive; Pots 30s.@30s. 6d. Sugar in fair demand at full prices. Coffee quiet. Rice unchanged. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Nothing of moment doing in Resin or Spirits of Turpentine. Petroleum quiet; Refined, 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10d.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 4.

The advices from Manchester are favorable and the prices of goods and yarns showed an upward tendency, but business was checked by the advance demanded by sellers.

FROM OUR ENGLISH MAILS.

The mails by the *Peruvian* furnish the following highly interesting extracts:

THE DEATH OF LEECH.

From the London Times.

Suddenly, there is a great blank among us, and the shadow of great darkness. One of our dearest and most delightful companions, one whom not only we, but also all whose eyes will rest upon these columns must think of as in some sort a cherished companion, is taken from us. John Leech, known to the public as one of the most kindly and the most graceful humorists that ever lived, known to his friends for a peculiar gentleness and refinement of character that at first sight seemed as it were in opposition to the robustness of his judgment, and therefore took many people by surprise, died on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. The death of Garrick was said to have eclipsed the gayety of nations, and the death of Mr. Leech will touch many more hearts, both of this and other nations, than Garrick ever reached. Although he looked strong, he had been long a sufferer, and complained of sleeplessness; his incessant brain-work induced a peculiar irritability with which most persons have a tendency to jest rather than to sympathize. He was much affected by noise, and was literally driven from his house in Brunswick-square by street music. He hoped to get peace at Kensington, especially as he shut them out by the device of double windows; but he had no peace, and in addition to the torment of the organs he came to be afflicted at early dawn by the hammer of some small mechanic. His friends made light of it, and tried to jest with him. "You may laugh," he would say, "but I assure you it will kill me." He was so unwell that during this last Summer he was obliged to go abroad, and he was forbidden to indulge in his favorite exercise of riding on horseback. He came back better in the Autumn, but still he was strangely susceptible to noise, and only a fortnight ago he spoke with more than his usual earnestness, with something even of passionate entreaty in his tones, about the suffering which the street-organs gave him, and about the smallness of the sympathy which he received from people who have to work with their brains in a mere routine. At last his sufferings have come to an end, and if any of his friends were inclined to treat them as imaginary, they will now be convinced. It is not a year since he stood in tears by the grave of his schoolfellow, Thackeray, and now his friends will follow him, too, to his long home. They were schoolfellows together, they were fellow-workers together in *Punch*; both had something even of womanly gentleness intermingled with the strength of their characters; and both were, in their styles of working, classical.

Although Mr. Leech lived to be 47 years of age, the record of his life is short and simple. He was born in London in 1817, and was educated at the Charter House. He left school to study medicine, and had made considerable progress in that direction before he discovered what was to be his true path in life. His first sketch in *Punch*, entitled "Foreign Affairs," appeared in the first week of August, 1841, and thenceforward the history of his life is to be seen week by week in the pages of that popular periodical. No doubt, he was otherwise engaged also. He illustrated almanacs and novels, books of travels and poems. A Christmas time without two dozen sketches by Leech, full of the most graceful and delicate humor, would be a strange Christmas indeed, a Christmas which might as well be without holly and mistletoe, dancing and good cheer. He always took great pains as Christmas drew nigh, and year by year seemed to surpass himself in delicacies of touch, and in the charm of his humor. But it was through the weekly pages of *Punch*, far more than through the yearly almanac, that Mr. Leech was best known to the public; and his life is there reflected. He goes to France and draws a French scene; to Scotland and draws a Scotch one. Then his experiences of our social life—his pictures of balls, dinner-parties, messrooms, bachelors' chambers, Rotten-row, gardens, parks, streets, watering-places, shooting-parties, hunting-fields, boating, fishing, and we know not what else, make up such a history of his time as to the future historian will be invaluable. The fashion of the day, the passion of the hour is reflected on his page as in a photograph. And while we have thus in his sketches a curiously complete history of certain phases of this Victoria era, we have also in them a picture and a chronicle of the artist's own life. Any one, without knowing Mr. Leech personally, can detect in these sketches the work of a keen-sighted, hearty sort of man, healthy and broad in his sympathies, full of fun, but still more charmed with grace, and sensitive to beauty, fond of children, fond of dwelling on all youthful beauty, fond of beautiful dogs and horses, but, above all things, fond of truth and nature.

We have said that he was classical in his style of working. One cannot well speak of the ridiculous in itself as classical; and much of Mr. Leech's work concerned the ridiculous. But in him the sense of the grotesque and the love of satire was never allowed to interfere with, much less to override, his attraction to whatever was beautiful and true. There never was a caricaturist who was so little of a caricaturist; who could give the truth of nature on so many different sides, and seemed at the same time to have so quick an eye for whatever is lovely in nature. He drew with equal ease a fine lady and a crossing-sweeper; on the same page he would bewitch the reader of *Punch* with the loveliest of little maidens, and provoke him with the vulgarest of upstarts. And he was always seeing and drawing something new. Suddenly we should be astonished with some seapiece in which the billows were rendered with wonderful skill. Or we had some mountain scenery, or a glade in a wood, or ploughed fields, or standing corn. He never stood still. When we wondered what should come next, we had some rare sky, some curious effect of light. And all this display of scenery was the mere background to views in which men and women and children were the chief objects of interest. All seemed to flow from his pencil so easily that people scarcely enough understood how hard he worked. He must have worked very hard to produce so much variety in constant succession week after week for more than twenty years. He died, too, in harness, working to the last, and working, indeed, beyond his strength. With characteristic generosity, he made unusual exertions in aid of his relatives, and his labors were latterly more severe than they need have been if he had only to think of himself and his household. These anxieties and exertions have at length struck him down—and who is there to fill his place? A good, great man, of fine and rare genius, has gone from among us, and we shall not know how much he was to us until we discover by his loss that nature does not often produce such artists as John Leech. One of our greatest artists, Sir Edwin Landseer, has said that there is scarcely a sketch of Mr. Leech's which is not worthy to be framed by itself and hung on our walls. Other artists are equally strong in his praise. No man envied him. The public at large think more of the human interest that belongs to his drawings and the amusement which may be derived from them. But, over and above this, they have qualities which, notwithstanding the lowliness of the material employed, will hereafter confer on Mr. Leech's sketches a very high renown as works of art.

To these few observations we append the following letter, which will have a sad interest at the present moment. When Mr. Bass proposed to bring a Bill into Parliament relating to street music, he received a number of letters from various persons who wished him success. He published these letters, and among them we find the following. We will only add that, though Mr. Leech suffered much, his life was not supposed to be in immediate danger. He went out to consult Dr. Quain on Friday, and there was a child's party in his home at the time of his death:

Punch Office, 85 Fleet-street, 23d May, 1864.

Sir: I venture upon what might possibly be considered an impertinence, were not the subject of my note of public interest.

I am so greatly interested in the success of your measure for the regulation of street musicians that I am desirous of strengthening your hands by putting you in possession of some facts within my knowledge. I formerly lived in Gordon-street, Gordon-square, but was compelled to quit London to escape the distressing consequences of street music, although Gordon-street was comparatively a quiet locality. A dear friend of mine, and one to whom the public has been indebted for more than twenty years for weekly supplies of innocent amusement, and whose name will find a place in the future history of Art, has not been so fortunate. He lived in Brunswick-square, and remained there until the nervous system was so seriously affected by the continual disturbance to which he was subjected while at work that he was compelled to abandon a most desirable home, and seek a retreat at Kensington. After expending considerable sums to make his present residence convenient for his art work—placing double windows to the front of his house, &c., he is again driven from his home by the continual visitation of street bands and organ-grinders. The effect upon his health produced—on my honor, by the causes I have named—is so serious that he is forbidden to take horse exercise, or indulge in fast walking, as a palpitation of the heart has been produced, a form of *angina pectoris*, I believe, and his friends are most anxiously concerned for his safety. He is ordered to Homburg, and I know that the expatriation will entail a loss of nearly £50 a week upon him just at present. I am sure I need not withhold from you the name of this poor gentleman. It is Mr. John Leech.

If those gentlemen who laugh at complaints such as this letter contains, were to know what are the natural penalties of constant brain-work, they would not encourage such unnecessary inflictions as street music entails upon some of the benefactors of their age. Such men are the last to interfere with the enjoyments of their poorer fellow-laborers; but they claim to be allowed to pursue their callings in peace, and to have the comfort of their homes secured to them. All they ask is to have the same immunity from the annoyances of street music as the rest of the community have from dustmen's bells, post horns, and other unnecessary disturbances. The objection to street-noises is not a matter of taste. It involves the progress of honest labor and the avoidance of great mental affliction.

Apologising for the liberty I have taken,

Believe me, yours faithfully,

M. T. Bass, Esq., M. P. MARK LEMON.

THE LOSS TO THE COUNTRY BY LEECH'S DEATH

From the London Star.

It is no exaggeration to say that the death of John Leech, which we announce to-day, will be felt as a loss in every educated English household. What region, indeed, of the earth was not full of the labor of that hand which has all too soon been doomed to lose its cunning? Wherever English journalism sent its pages, there John Leech's sketches made some aspects of English society familiar. Wherever one went, in England or abroad, in steamer or in train, by road or by river; whether the tourist were visiting Switzerland, or making for the second cataract of the Nile, or rushing as special correspondent to Virginia or to Denmark, he was sure to find John Leech's brilliant, truthful, humorous pictures of English life accompanying him on the way. The style of art to which Leech devoted himself was new, peculiar, and, we may add, entirely English. It had nothing in it of the caricature; it had scarcely anything of the satire; it was as unlike the style of Gavarni as it was unlike the style of Hogarth; it seldom rose to any thrilling height; it never sunk below a certain level of easy, joyous humor; it did not pretend to read any grave lessons of morality; it did not trouble itself to assail any serious abuses; it was gentle, genial, entirely real, the faithful reproduction of certain groupings taken from common English life. Its great charm lay in its perfect fidelity, and its graceful, pleasing, refined humor.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

From the Saturday Review.

That the Emperors of the French and of Russia should meet, and that the politicians of Europe should be uncertain whether any importance is to be attached to their meeting, shows in a very striking way how changed is the mode in which we have learnt, in England, to regard continental politics. A few years ago, this meeting would have been thought most ominous. It would have been held to portend all kinds of calamities to suffering Europe. The balance would have been upset the protective forces of the continent would have been disorganized, the reign of brute military violence would have been declared to have set in. But now we have changed all that. We were not much alarmed, a few months ago, when it was confidently whispered that there was to be a renewal of the Holy Alliance. Still less can we be greatly affected when the supposed consequence of an alliance between France and Russia is that a theoretical Germany, under imaginary circumstances, will be thereby prevented from offering such assistance as Germany can render to England. All these old political feelings—valuable, perhaps, and true, in their day—have died out. There is no alarm lest a new coalition should be formed to humble England and to divide Germany. The two sovereigns meet, partly because courtesy bids them meet, and partly because the alliance that binds them together is a natural and simple one. The two nations they represent do not come much in each other's way, but, acting from a distance, they can be of great assistance to each other. In the East, the alliance of France and Russia means the temporary silencing of those angry passions which burn in the hearts of barbarian Christians who cultivate a special shade of orthodoxy under the protection of a great power. It also means the virtual exclusion of Austria from any participation in the government of the East. Without England, Austria is powerless at Constantinople; and although England is feared in the East, and respected as a possible and formidable enemy, yet the Turks themselves are very distrustful of English support, and will soon come to understand that, if we do not mean to fight for Turkey, we are no use to it. Moral support is of no more use to a poor unbelieving Turk than it is to such good Christians as the Austrians. The immediate effect of a good understanding between France and Russia is to introduce a new element into those combinations which amuse the gossips of Constantinople. Sir Henry Bulwer has more diplomatic difficulties to contend against; but, as his diplomatic victories produce no perceptible effect, it is not so much to be regretted that our man cannot tease and beat the French man and the Russian man together as well as he could tease and beat them separately. England is really interested in having the route to Egypt open, and it is possible that it may be a matter of some moment to her who occupies Constantinople. But in old days it was thought to be a deadly blow to France and Russia, and a corresponding blow to England and Austria, that things should get gradually worse in Turkey, or at least should not mend. Now it is treated as a matter of course that, if the Turkish Empire is to be upheld by England's countenance or assistance, the French and Russians should, if they pleased, be allowed to join in the process.

There is also much room for a close alliance between France and Russia when interests a little nearer home are brought into consideration. They are both opposed to Austria, and there is no reason why, when the Emperor of the French is in a mood to quarrel with Rome, he should not find an efficient support in Russia. He is not likely to quarrel openly. But he does things which Rome very much dislikes, and is yet afraid to resent. Austria might have thought, in old days, of espousing the cause of the Pope, but she is more humble now, and is wise enough to see that France, if Russia is propitiated, is not to be easily withstood. Germany, if united, could possibly beat back all invaders from her borders. This is possible, and many military critics pronounce it even probable.

MULLER SINCE HIS CONVICTION.

THE DAY FIXED FOR HIS EXECUTION.

From the Evening Standard.

When Muller had finished the few sentences he addressed to the court on Saturday afternoon, he was conducted by a couple of jailers, and followed by Mr. Jonas, the Governor of Newgate, through a subterranean passage leading to the condemned cell. For the first few moments after he was taken out of the dock his demeanor was that of one who did not fully realize his awful position—he seemed in a state of demi-stupor. He did not speak a single word, and it was not till some time after he had been lodged in his cell that any very great change in his conduct took place. From the moment the verdict was delivered his countenance became set with death-like palor, which afterward passed away in a paroxysm of tears, to which he gave vent soon after reaching his cell. This grief continued on him for some considerable time, but it seemed subsequently to restore his wonted composure, which he has since preserved with a becoming humility. He afterward partook of some slight refreshment, and lay down to rest; but he did not sleep much through the night. He rose early yesterday morning, and, according to custom, attended Divine service in the prison chapel. He appeared deeply absorbed in the exhortations of the reverend chaplain, and otherwise conducted himself with an air that bespoke his deep sense of his approaching end.

This morning he was visited by the sheriffs, who communicated to him the fact that his execution was fixed for this day fortnight, namely, Monday, the 14th of November.

He received the awful message as if he fully expected it, but made great efforts to suppress the inward emotion, which it necessarily created.

He has never once referred to the crime in any way whatever.

THE MEETING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

On the morning of the day on which the Italian Parliament assembled, the following proclamation was distributed throughout Turin:

"Citizens and Working Men! Our opinion on the present situation of Italy is the same as yours; it is that of all Liberal Turinese. We declare that Turin is ready to make all and every extreme sacrifice provided that Rome shall soon be the capital of Italy; provided that Venice and her sister province shall be promptly freed. We believe that the Convention of the 15th September, the transfer of the capital, and the disarmament are prejudicial to the national cause. Still, it is the duty of the Turinese to exercise no pressure on the deliberations of the Parliament, which has been summoned to pronounce on these vital questions. The Parliament is responsible for its actions to the nation, to which, sooner or later, it will have to render an account. We must so much the more avoid all illegality, seeing that unfortunately Turin at the present time is unfairly judged by a portion of the Italian people, who have been led into error. Our intentions have been misunderstood, our acts distorted; they have attributed to small-minded municipalism that which is our most lively sentiment—the unity of Italy. It is true that the true light will shine forth—it already commences to do so. Let us contribute by our conduct to bring about this result.

Citizens—Brother Workmen! We conjure you in the name of Italy, to preserve a calm and dignified attitude during the session of Parliament; let the warehouses and workshops be open as usual. Refrain, during the day and night, from assembling in the streets—from raising any sort of cries. Obey the municipal authorities who have deserved well of you during the present crisis. Respect the National Guard and the army. Endeavor not to allow yourselves to be deceived by provocative agents disguised as patriots. Let not your grief be read upon your faces, but let them rather be tempered by the hope that happier times than the present will soon arrive.

In order to avoid all pretext for calumnies and for sanguinary repressive measures, restrain for the moment the cry of your hearts; let it not burst forth that cry which sums up all our aspirations—'Long live free Italy! One and Indivisible!'"

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN AT SEA.

From the Mechanics' Magazine.

The attempt made by shelving the *Royal Sovereign* to prevent any real knowledge of her capabilities reaching the public ear, has, in one sense, been made a little too late. We are enabled to state confidently that the vessel has already been severely tested, and that the results obtained have been so entirely satisfactory that it is simply impossible for the Admiralty to refuse Capt. Coles another ship. It is probable that no man living knows the capabilities of the *Royal Sovereign* better than her Commander, Capt. Sherard Osborn. With all her defects he must be equally familiar, and no good reason can be assigned for appealing from his decision. Capt. Osborn's report is to the last degree favorable. Between the 28th of August and 17th of September he had the ship under weigh in the Channel on ten different occasions, testing her in every variety of weather, from perfect calm with heavy swell to a double-reef top-sail breeze and a smart sea. On one occasion the ship was put into the broken water of Portland Race, just as a heavy gale had broken. On all occasions the ship behaved remarkably well, proving herself not only a buoyant sea-boat, but much faster than one would suppose was consistent with her coarse bows. Under the most trying circumstances the maximum roll of the ship has been but eleven degrees each way, doing this at the rate of about ten times in a minute. The great width of the deck, sixty-three feet, is a serious defect, but that is purely owing to the ship being a converted vessel, and Capt. Osborn is perfectly well aware that this width is in no way necessary to the turret system. As it is, when riding at anchor in bad weather, the drift and wet blow along it in a very trying manner, but as the ship has no masts, the crew do not really suffer in consequence, and a sea-going ship would of course be specially designed to prevent this exposure. So much for the qualities of the ship as such. As a man-of-war, we learn that the turret and guns work admirably. In all 177 guns have been fired under every condition, and the rolling of the ship affects neither the evolutions of the turret nor the guns. The only defects discovered by Capt. Osborn appear to lie in the use of wooden instead of iron gun carriages, and the absence of winches to run the guns in and out with, instead of the old-fashioned tackle. Both these defects are in course of being remedied. Capt. Osborn believes that the *Royal Sovereign* as she now stands is the most formidable vessel of war which he has ever been on board of. She would destroy easily, if her guns were rifled, any of our present iron-clads, whether of the *Hector, Warrior*, or—and Mr. Reed should dwell on this—the *Research* class.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Opinions Respecting the Capture of the Florida—The British Press Excited Over the Matter—A Brazilian Report of the Affair—Excitement at Bahia.

The British press, it appears, is considerably excited over the capture of the *Florida* in Bahia Bay.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, gives the following relative to the capture:

The Confederate authorities in London have received a telegraphic dispatch, dated Lisbon, from Capt. Morris, commander of the *Florida*, stating that she was captured on the 7th of October by the Federal steamer *Wachusett*, in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil

At the time of the capture the *Florida* was lying under the guns of the Brazilian forts and the Brazilian fleet, and Capt. Morris was on shore. He is now on board the steamer *Magdalena* bound for Southampton.

The London *Morning Herald* editorially denounces the capture of the *Florida* in the most indignant terms.

The London *Times* says: "The capture of the Confederate steamer *Florida* in the harbor of a friendly State was an act of simple piracy. When within a neutral port she should have been perfectly safe from molestation."

The London *Herald* says that if the Washington Government does not release the *Florida*, all the maritime Powers will have the right to interfere in the matter.

The following version of the capture is from a Brazilian journal:

"At 6 A. M., on the 6th of October, the steamer *Florida*, of the Confederate States of North America, arrived at Bahia from Santa Cruz and Teneriffe, in sixty-one days. She came into this port to take coal and provisions. In the night-time the United States steamer *Wachusett* was outside the harbor, watching the *Florida*, and she came in and made preparations to capture her. In the morning the *Wachusett* came near the *Florida*, and there being no resistance, an officer was sent on board, who commanded the crew of the *Florida* to surrender. There were but few men on board, and the vessel was not in a state of defence, only a few small cannon being on the decks. The officer in charge of the *Florida* stated that the force on board the *Wachusett* was much larger than his own, as the greater portion of his command was absent; and that as he was in a foreign port, they had no right to meddle with his steamer. There was much excitement on board the steamer. Soon after the officer of the *Wachusett* left, the *Florida* steamed toward the shore in order to get the protection of the Province, and she was at once fired on by the *Wachusett*, which followed her. The officer in charge of the *Florida* then stated, in answer to a second summons to surrender his vessel, that he would give it up, because he had no force equal to the one brought against him; and that the captain and a large portion of the officers and crew were on shore.

The vessel was then seized by the *Wachusett*, and the report of her capture was quickly spread through the city.

The next day, an officer of the *Florida* notified the commander of the *Wachusett* that he had no right to capture the *Florida* in that port, and that the Brazilian Government would demand an explanation of his course; that the port was free to all vessels, and that the capture of such vessels should be made outside. The officers of the *Wachusett* (remarked the the journal) seized the *Florida* in the night, in the same manner as a slaveship seized the negroes of Africa; and the Brazilian Government would insist on its right to act toward such vessels as the Government of France had when the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* were obliged to fight outside of the harbor.

The seizure caused great excitement among the people of Bahia. The American Consul, Mr. Wilson, hearing of the action of the President of the Province, sent to the Representative of the Brazilian Government, in order to protest against it, or to effect a change in the decision. The whole fault lay in the *Wachusett*, as she had violated the laws of the province.

After seizing the vessel, she was tied to the *Wachusett*, whose Commander at once prepared for sea. The small guns of the *Florida*, and the crew, were removed to the *Wachusett*, and a portion of the engines were taken away, in order to prevent her escaping. As she was going out, the people gathered on the shore, and batteries were leveled at the vessel. Some of the men on the *Wachusett* then fired revolvers at the spectators, which increased the excitement; but the vessels left the port.

When the *Florida* was boarded by the officers of the *Wachusett*, the crew acted very quietly, but the men of the *Wachusett* endeavored in vain to make them act otherwise. They declared that if they had the arms of their opponents, and their whole crew on board, they would not let themselves be captured. A fire was then lit in the *Florida*, but the sailors extinguished it. Before the capture the two vessels made signs to fight, but they were stopped by the officers of the Province. Previous to the seizure, four sailors of the *Florida* reached the shore, and fifteen jumped into the water, but they were rescued by several vessels. When the American Consul heard the report of the firing from the *Wachusett*, he got up in the night-time and had it stopped.

On the *Florida*, when captured, were the following persons: J. Key Porter, S. G. Stone, R. S. Floyd, Masters; D. Bryan, T. T. Hunter, Jr., T. S. Charlles, Adjutants; Surgeon Thomas Emery, Chief Engineer W. S. Thompson, Assistant Engineer G. H. Sinclair, Second Assistant Engineer Wm. Ahern, Third Assistant Engineer J. B. Brown.

The names of the crew captured were Stone, Hunter, Charlton, Thompson and Sinclair.

The Commander of the *Florida*, C. Morris, with some of the officers, Samuel Barron, Jr., Commissary; Richard Taylor, Chief of Cargo; and the Chief Master, J. B. King, were on shore when the vessel was seized.

The Officer of the *Florida*, when asked to surrender, at once threw his sword into the water.

Commander Morris, of the *Florida*, has sent a communication to the President of the Province, thanking him for the efforts he made to prevent her capture in a neutral port, and protesting against her seizure.

The matter is a serious one, and may be so regarded by the Brazilian Government.

Storm East.

Boston, Sunday, Nov. 13, evening.

The rain-storm recommenced last night, and still continues, intermixed with snow-squalls. Wind strong from the north-west. Thermometer about 42 degrees.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Firearms at Flatbush, L. I.—Success of Col. Berdan's Rifle.

Improvements in firearms are now attracting a great deal of attention, both in this country and Europe, in consequence of the great impetus given to the matter by the civil war between the Northern and Southern States. Up to the present time the armies of the United States have held their own in the matter of heavy ordnance; but so far as rifles and other small arms are concerned, the South has had the advantage. The very best guns made in Europe, and more especially in England, have been put at their disposal, and while we have depended upon guns, good enough in themselves, but by no means equal to the necessity of the case or, the advancements of the age, they have been applying the very best war instruments that science has invented or brought to light. This fact becomes notorious through the evidence of all our campaigns, and is still being made painfully apparent by the great mortality among our officers, caused by the superior power of the arms in the hands of the rebel sharpshooters. It is well known that Col. BERDAN, a gentleman who for many years past has devoted his attention to the study of mechanics, and more than ever to the improvement and perfection of small arms—was the first to form a regiment of sharpshooters in this city. He would accept no men for the service but those who were the most perfect marksmen. He had numerous trials and experiments with his regiment, and it was not until he was perfectly satisfied with their skill and ability that he offered it to the Government. They were accepted, and of the service they did against the rebellion let the history of the war speak to the world. Such a body of sharpshooters, we believe, was never before seen, and during the full three years of service through which they passed, they proved to the world that the American sharpshooter was the most precise and unfailing that was ever heard of before.

On Saturday last, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a large number of American and English officers met at Flatbush, to try the range of the best carbines and rifles which are now used in the armies of Europe and America. The meeting, as we understand, was called at the request of the English officers now in this country, who have but little time to remain here, and hence Col. BERDAN, whose rifle has caused so much inquiry and anxiety, consented to accommodate all those that would like to try their guns in competition with his. The experiments were most interesting at long range. The Whitworth rifle and the Wesley Richards' gun were used, but they did not reach the target. When BERDAN's gun was put into the rest, and fired by the gentleman appointed to do so, the target was hit some seven or eight times out of twenty shots. Men were stationed at the proper place, to watch the effect of the shot, and after the firing was over, several gentlemen went up and examined the target. One and all expressed surprise at the wonderful range and precision of the arm.

The firing at close range, at the regulation bulkhead target of inch boards, was next tried. The boxes, two in number, of sixteen boards each, were pieced together, and the different gentlemen who had come to try their guns, invited to enter the lists.

The following is a memorandum of the firing made at the time, the figures representing inches of penetration:

1. Whitworth rifle—23½.
2. Whitworth rifle—round ball—20½.
3. Clark's muzzle-loading rifle—15.
4. Swiss Federal rifle—16.
5. Starr's breech-loader—16.
6. Sharp's rifle—18.
7. Enfield rifle—15½.
8. Enfield, with 80 grains of powder—16.
9. Stearns' breech-loading carbine—14½.
10. Springfield—17½.
11. Berdan's carbine—26½.
12. Berdan's rifle—31.
13. Spencer's gun—15.

This trial proved beyond doubt the superiority of Berdan's rifle, and in several other attempts the result was about the same. In fact, the other guns on the ground were so much distanced by this rifle and carbine, that the palm was at once conceded to Col. BERDAN.

The next trial was at volley-shooting at two hundred yards. In this test, as in all the former ones, the Berdan gun came out victorious.

One of its great advantages is in discharging three shots at once in volley or battalion firing. By some process of tempering the balls they can be made to scatter or to lodge in the same place, an advantage possessed by no other gun of which we know.

The exhibition, which was a complete triumph for Col. BERDAN, was brought to a close at about 5 o'clock P. M., when all the gentlemen returned to the city delighted at finding that a new rifle has been invented that can beat the rebel sharpshooters and deprive them of their occupation.

Naval.

LAUNCH OF THE CAMANCHE—AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENT—YANKEES THE FIRST TO PLACE AN IRON-CLAD WAR VESSEL ON THE BOSOM OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, &c., &c.—It has been announced by telegraph across the Plains and over the mountains that on the 14th of November, 1864, the iron-clad monitor *Camanche* would be launched at San Francisco, Cal. The event will be handed down on the page of history as one of the greatest achievements of American enterprise. England, with all her boasting, cannot claim that she was the *first* to place her iron-clads in those waters. It is true, little Peru has an iron-clad just completed, but we date back to Nov. 11, 1863, when the *Camanche* arrived (in pieces) at San Francisco in the ship *Aquilla*. The *Camanche* is one of the first batch of monitors, and was built by SECOR & Co., under the superintendence of GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., at Jersey City. She was placed on board the ship *Aquilla* and sent around "the Horn," arriving at San Francisco on Nov. 11, 1863. On the 16th of November, 1863, during the prevalence of a very severe gale, the *Aquilla* sunk, having overrode her anchor and stove a hole in her bottom, and both vessels sunk in about 40 feet of water. It was not long before the contractors set to work, and the pieces were removed from the bilged vessel and landed safe on shore. A year has elapsed (lacking two days) and the *Camanche* is completed and afloat, a floating monument of American enterprise and of the growing importance of our navy. The following are the prominent dimensions of the *Camanche*: Extreme length over armor, 200 feet; extreme length of boat proper on water line, 190 feet; length outside of stem and stern-posts, 159 feet; breadth of beam of boat proper, 37 feet 8 inches; depth of hold amidships, 11 feet 10 inches; crown of deck amidships, 5 inches; shear of deck, 12 inches; distance from stem to extreme end of boat, 10 feet 9 inches; distance from stem to extreme end of armor forward, 16 feet; distance from stern-post to extreme end of boat aft, 20 feet 3 inches; distance from stern-post to extreme end of armor aft, 25 feet. She has one turret and carries a battery of two improved 15-inch guns, and as a harbor defence she will be of great service to San Francisco. We now have our iron-clad navy represented in the Pacific Ocean, and there is no telling where we may be in this respect in the next quarter of a century. Though insignificant as this launch may seem to some persons, yet it marks with an indelible clearness the progress of our navy in the waters of the world. The builders and the country should be proud to hear of the successful launch of the *Camanche*, the first iron-clad of the Pacific.

OCEAN TRIP OF THE IRON-CLAD MONADNOCK.—The iron-clad battery *Monadnock* left Hampton Roads (Cape Henry Light) on Sunday afternoon, 6th instant, at 5 o'clock, with the United States steamer *Susquehanna* as convoy. She anchored, in the fog, off Sandy Hook on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, having made the run in thirty-five hours, with an average speed, while under way, of seven knots, while the average speed from the Breakwater was nine knots. She proved in Boston Harbor and in Hampton Roads her ability to make in smooth water ten knots. Not the least of her good qualities is that of being a most excellent seagoing vessel. With heavy head sea, tide and wind on her passage from New-York to Hampton Roads, she worked admirably, casting off from her convoy, the *Mohican*, when forty miles out, and steaming into the Breakwater alone. The absence of the overhang belonging to the original monitors removes the great obstacle to these vessels, and her strong wooden hull renders her perfectly seaworthy, easy and safe. There need be no fears of dispatching her to any part of the coast. Her efficiency is said to be due in a great measure to her Chief-Engineer, J. Q. A. ZIEGLER, who has labored indefatigably since last March in bringing her to an early completion and in perfecting her every arrangement. His friends will learn with pleasure that he has entirely overcome the illness which threatened his detachment in the early part of the cruise. The executive officer, Lieutenant-Commanding Jos. N. MILLER, has had large experience in monitor life, and with Capt. BEERIEN, we can safely say that the *Monadnock* will be found of great service when the proper time comes. The *Monadnock* is a success; beautifully ventilated, well constructed, moderately fast, steers easy, is comfortable at all times. Her battery is capable of throwing a broadside of eighteen hundred (1,800) pounds of shot. A rumor has been circulated that she came North to be in readiness to receive a number of rebel vessels, who were to make a raid into New-York harbor. We think this story is without foundation, and was gotten up for a joke.

THE DICTATOR'S FIRST MOVEMENTS UNDER STEAM.—It was announced, Friday morning, that the great ocean iron-clad monitor ram *Dictator* would go down the bay on a trial trip. She was to move at 1 o'clock, P. M. One o'clock came, but she did not go, and it was not until the sun gave notice that the day was far spent that she was ready. About noon she was carefully measured and found to be above the surface of the water as follows: Forward, 2 feet 10 inches; aft, 2 feet; amidships, 15¼ inches. She has about 600 tons of coal on board, and one-half of her shot, shell and stores. She was moved from the navy yard by her propeller and the aid of four tugs, who had just as much as they wanted to do to keep her in proper course. Her passage down the East River was fraught with much danger to herself and the shipping, as she steered wildly, and the vessel was frequently stopped to enable the pilot to straighten her out. She passed the Battery about sundown, steering first to starboard and then to port, with two tugs ahead and one on each quarter. It requires several men to steer her under the most favorable circumstances. There is no use in concealing the fact she has not come up to the standard promised by her designer. The following is a list of her officers: Commodore, JOHN ROGERS, commanding; Chief-Engineer, Edward D. Robie; Lieutenant-Commander, F. M. Bunce; Lieutenant, H. T. French; Surgeon, George Peck; Paymaster, W. L. Marcy; Acting Masters, Kimball, Kingsbury, Smith; Ensigns, Howe, Miller; Engineers—First Assistant, Cleland Lindsley; Second Assistants, P. A. Rearick, Theo. Allen, Lucien Allen, Alfred Brower, F. B. Allen; Third Assistants, Wesley Fenimore, Byron Worsly; Commodore's Clerk, C. A. Farnham; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles Perrin; crew, 125 firemen and coal passers, (more than double the number of a first-class wooden frigate,) 80 seamen, servants, &c. Total souls on board, 205. The *Dictator* will anchor in the bay to adjust her engines.

PICKET BOAT NO. 3.—The Picket Boat No. 3, building at Bordentown, N. J., under the superintendence of Capt. C. S. BOGGS, United States Navy, is being sheathed on her bottom with sheets of India rubber, instead of copper. The rubber used is somewhat like that used in the manufacture of combs, canes, &c., and, if successful in its wear, will make a change in this part of vessels' outfits. It is smoother than copper, and promises to be less likely to become foul with grass and barnacles. The process of putting it on is novel and interesting, each sheet being heated to a given temperature, and secured to the bottom while hot. It cools, retaining its form, and is not easily removed, being fastened by nails or screws. India rubber has been used for almost everything, but we never thought a vessel's bottom would be coated with it.

PERSONAL.—Lieut.-Commander Elias K. Owen has been ordered to the *North Carolina*. Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hogg has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Stein has been detached from the *Savannah* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron. Lieut.-Commander S. Ledyard Phelps has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. Acting Volunteer Lieut. S. B. Washburne has been ordered to command the supply steamer *Newbern*. Acting Volunteer Lieut. William C. Rogers has been promoted to an Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commander. Lieut. Adolphus Dexter has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Capt. Theodore P. Greene has been detached from temporary command of the East Gulf Squadron, and is waiting orders.

NAVAL ACADEMY.—General Order No. 41 suspends Midshipmen BENJAMIN S. RICHARDS and ROBERT E. CARMODY from duty for six months, with loss of pay and emoluments for three months. This sentence is in punishment for drunkenness. Midshipman N. ROTH was arraigned on charge of causing a quantity of spirituous liquors to be brought on board of the practice ship *Macedonian*. He was sentenced by the court to be dismissed from the navy of the United States. In view of the recommendation of the court, the case of ROTH will be suspended for further consideration. Midshipman SOLOMON W. MILES has resigned from the naval service. Midshipman C. T. ADAMS has been dropped from the list.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—It is rumored in naval circles that Admiral FARRAGUT is shortly to come north, and that the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, which was organized by him in February, 1862, will pass into the control of a new commander-in-chief, not as yet named. The gallant Admiral has been hard at work since the latter part of 1861, and has proved himself the greatest naval hero of the age, and under this incessant toil his health is beginning to feel the wearing strain of fatigue. We may need the Admiral for other work, and his faithful devotion to his flag demands for him a respite from his labors. Long live FARRAGUT!

IMPORTANT NEWS—APHRODITE.—Hundreds of anxious persons have been inquiring as to the names of those lost from on board of the chartered steamer *Aphrodite*, which sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard last month, with 500 recruits on board, and was lost on the coast of North Carolina. It was reported that sixteen, and then that only six, were lost. We are enabled to give the following correct and official list of the persons lost: JAMES F. RUDD, landsman, drowned; WILLIAM BELCHER, landsman, drowned; JNO. F. TAYLOR, uncertain, missing. This news will be a great relief to those who had friends on board.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—Admiral PAULDING has issued orders that when a vessel hauls from the wharf, no officers shall be absent after sunset, and no boats sent off or allowed to be down between sunset and sunrise. The order, although incommoding some of the young officers, must be looked upon as a very just one. These are "war times," and those who have promised to serve their flag must abide by its laws.

DEPARTURE OF THE MONADNOCK AND SUSQUEHANNA.—The two-turreted *Monadnock* and the side-wheel sloop *Susquehanna* went to sea on Saturday morning; they probably have gone to Boston. The *Monadnock* is to be fitted for some special service, not proper to state at the present time. The *Susquehanna* will act as her convoy.

NARRAGANSETT, (S.) 6 Guns.—The screw sloop *Narragansett*, which has been in the Pacific Ocean since the rebellion, is said to be under orders for Philadelphia, to be overhauled and receive new boilers, &c.

—The *Susquehanna* and *Monadnock* are at anchor off the Battery.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY MEANS OF BOGUS CHECKS—ARREST OF THE ACCUSED PARTY.—A man named EDWARD A. MESSENGER was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Detective MCDOUGAL, on a charge of swindling by means of false checks. From the complaint made before Justice DOWLING yesterday, it appears that the accused went to the clothing store of Messrs. BROOKES, BROS. & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand-street, and ordered a suit of clothes, which he directed to have sent to the Tammany Hotel. He subsequently countermanded these directions and ordered the goods sent to the Continental Hotel. This was done, and the porter of Messrs. BROOKES, BROS. & Co. received in payment for them a check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for $120, which proved to be worth nothing. Mr. WEYROND, an attache of the store, complained against the accused, and he was taken into custody as above stated. It appears that Messrs. BROOKES, BROS. & Co. were not the only firms that has been visited by the prisoner, and it is said other charges will be preferred against him. Justice DOWLING committed him for examination.

A CALIFORNIA SWINDLE.—Officer ALLEN made the arrest yesterday of a man named GEORGE WILLIAMS, who is charged by ROSMUS CHRISTOPHERSON, of No. 66 Monroe-street, with having swindled him out of $155 in greenbacks. Complainant states that the accused met him on the 19th of October, and wished to hire him at the rate of $100 a month in gold. He then told complainant he had bought some horses which he wanted him to take charge of to California. He then went with him to Trinity Building, on Broadway, and told CHRISTOPHERSON to give him his money and he would step up stairs and change it into gold. The latter complied with the requests, but alleges that the accused escaped by a rear door. The accused plead guilty upon being arrested and was committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Several prisoners confined in the King's County Jail, on the charge of murder, made arrangements to break out of their quarters during election week, but were prevented by timely discovery of the plot. They had been provided with pistols, saws and chisels by friends who had been permitted to visit them. The pistols were found under the flagging of the cell, and the tools in the waste pipe. The prisoners were placed in separate cells as soon as their object was ascertained.

A BOY DROWNED.—A boy named EDWARD WHITE, employed on board the canal-boat *G. G. Breed*, lying at the foot of Fulton-street, was drowned on Saturday night, by falling from the plank leading to the wharf. His body was recovered. The parents of deceased reside at Rome, N. Y.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment, National Guard, under command of Col. D. A. BOKEE, arrived in this city, yesterday, from Elmira, N. Y., where they served for three months in guarding rebel prisoners.

KING'S COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for Monday, Nov. 14, Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

Williamsburgh.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night, as Mr. SAMUEL R. GLEND, of No. 209 South Fourth-street, E. D., was returning home, he was knocked down by three men, at the corner of South Fourth and Eighth streets, and robbed. The ruffians searched all of his pockets, and finding no money, took from him his knife, silver pencil-case, ferry tickets, neck-tie, and other small articles, and then made their escape.

JUVENILE HIGHWAYMEN.—A little girl, named JESSIE S. A. CLAIR, 11 years, of age, whose parents reside in Graham-avenue, E. D., was attacked about 8 o'clock on Friday night, by three boys, at the corner of Graham-avenue and Wyckoff-street. One of them slapped her in the face, and snatching from her $11, which she had been sent to the store with, they ran away. The names of the boys are not known.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—SENTENCE DAY.—In the Hudson County Court on Saturday afternoon, the persons convicted the present term were arraigned and sentenced by Judge OGDEN, as follows: John Garty and Thomas Farrel, convicted of assault and battery on three indictments, were fined $10 each on each conviction and costs. Michael Reynolds, Chas. Schoorman, Michael Conover and James Greely, (boys,) stealing brass and copper valued at $60—twenty days each to county jail. Louis Mohl, assault and battery on Catherine Minton, fined $1 and costs. Bridget Coogan, petty larceny, county jail thirty days. Samuel Haley, stealing clothing, county jail ninety days. Honora Maher, petty larceny, county jail ninety days. Sarah Hunt, receiving stolen goods from Bridget Kennedy, fined $35. Bridget Kennedy, stealing clothing from Charles Rose, County Jail 90 days. John O'Donnell, assault and battery on a female tenant, fined $10. John Connelly, resisting Police Officer Harney, fined $10. John Menne, assault and battery on his wife, fined $1. Bernard Gatley, two convictions, selling liquor on Sunday and keeping a disorderly house, fined $20 on each. Michael Dugan, atrocious assault and battery with a knife on Thomas Walsh, County Jail five months. Josiah Cornelius and John Bertholf, assault and battery, fined $5 each. Mary Murphy, assault and battery on Jane Thomas, fined $5. John Farrell, selling liquor on Sunday, fined $20; also, assault and battery on John Conner, fined $5. Peter Grang, assault and battery on Ann Reynolds, fined $10. Andrew Cazy, assault and battery on Mariah Van Averbeck, fined $10. Frederick Berneman, brutal assault and battery on his wife, County Jail 90 days. Michael Harrison (a boy) larceny of goods from his employer, County Jail 5 months. John Bodecker, embezzlement and larceny, County Jail 5 months. Wm. Stone, assault and battery on John Reinhandle, fined $5. Morris Marshall, assault and battery on his wife, fined $5, and required to give bonds to keep the peace. Louis Waffaeier, assault and battery, fined $10.

KILLED BY A VICIOUS HORSE.—A man named JOHN BUTCHER, keeper of a slaughter house on the plank road near the tollgate, Jersey City, was thrown from his horse on Thursday afternoon, when the animal stamped and kicked him several times on the body and head. Mr. BUTCHER was taken up insensible, in which condition he remained until the following day, when he expired.

American Veterans.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Gen. SHERMAN's army may be considered the best representative of American veterans to be found in any of the armies of the Republic. The men have had an experience in fighting and marching, in camping and trenching, in pouring rains and burning suns, in the fierce heats of summer and the icy blasts of winter, sufficient to make a more *perfect* soldier than was led by either NAPOLEON or CÆSAR. The characteristics of these men were peculiarly prominent when SHERMAN started on his most memorable march to the south of Atlanta. It was necessary that each soldier should carry every thing that was absolutely needed and no more. Like the Roman soldier, the soldiers of SHERMAN carry their intrenching tools with as much care as they would the precious barrels of provisions. Every night, this great army intrenched itself before it lay down to rest, as was the usage of the world-conquering Roman legion. The Roman camp was always intrenched to guard against surprise; but we can imagine what a great strength of sinews it must require to march all day, and then when the hour of night arrived, and sleep is so sweet to the weary soldier, to be compelled to labor at intrenching. But safety is the first law in every army, and thus necessity compels a care and a labor on the part of the western soldiers, which seems beyond human endurance to bear. But the American soldier does bear it, and grows stout and rugged under these very hardships, because his soul is in the cause.

Gen. SHERMAN moved eighty thousand men to the south of Atlanta, and though he was encumbered with far less baggage than armies usually are, it required for transportation about three thousand wagons and fifteen thousand mules. To manage this complicated transportation, it requires genius and skill. To place it where the enemy cannot reach it, and yet have it so on hand that it will not interfere with the rapidity of the march, requires military ability of the best character. [illegible] Had the whole army and transportation been spread out upon one line, it would have extended forty miles. Then the rear and the front would not have been within supporting distance. To avoid the danger of a surprise upon any portion of the line, he moved his army upon four parallel roads. A good officer always supplies his soldiers with plenty of ammunition, so SHERMAN dealt out sixty rounds of ammunition to every man. The marching trim of SHERMAN's soldiers is thus spoken of by the intelligent correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who notes the difference between the light marching trim of the present day compared with what it was at the beginning of the war, when the object seemed to be to load the soldier down with as many useless incumbrances as ingenuity could devise. A soldier then carried a knapsack so heavy that he felt very little inclination to handle a musket. As a consequence he was so overburdened that he could not do any fighting until he had thrown away his knapsack. The light marching trim of the rebel army has previously given them an advantage over us. But now our soldiers are even better prepared for rapid marches and ready fighting than the best soldiers of the South. So much have we gained by experience.

What a contrast between the steady and pouring columns of veterans and the unskilled and unsettled marches of '61 and '62. Who, in those years of lumbering marches and still more lumbering battles, saw line officers harnessed up with knapsacks; or dreamed that the day would come when the soldier, in addition to carrying food, shelter and equipments, would still find room for any intrenching tool—the last feather, though one not endangering his vertebra, for his swing is bold, and in a martial sense, graceful. Here are spades, picks, and coffee-pots, and kettles, giving the column a tinkerish aspect, but assuring for the cause that celerity in movement which is one of the first conditions of victory, and for the men themselves the speediest method of obtaining refection and repose, and the grateful contentment that follows.

With all these things—necessities of a light march, and peculiarly the necessities of this march—you might not be prepared to find any room left for the transportation of luxuries. I have seen, however, a number of articles that might be safely classed under that head—the most striking one being a cane-bottomed chair, which a Captain of infantry carries dangling from his sword thrown across his shoulder. A bystander suggests that it would be the height of politeness for him to carry the chair, and offer it to a friend during the halts.

The men are hardy and strong. The regiments are not so long as they were when the campaign opened last May, but their experience in what a rebel journal calls the greatest battles of June, July, and August, is perhaps, rich compensation for the difference in numbers. Every man who passes you has fought in countless skirmishes, strained every nerve in the deadly assault, and cooly rolled back the impetuous attacks of the enemy. He knows better than the statistician, how much harmless bluster there is in a flight of shells, and what chances he has in his favor, if hit at all, of the wound being slight or severe. He has grown familiar with missiles, explodent or non-explodent. He knows, from the sounds that reach him, when, during any given passage at arms, the precise moment arrives when he is justified in pricking up his ears and getting ready to fall into line. The shrill sweep of a whole volley affects him less now than the hateful solitary whistle of a single bullet did before he had passed the ordeal of danger, hardship, and denial that have made up his life during the campaign.

A Million of Irish to Emigrate to Spain.

From the Madrid Correspondencia.

The project of emigration of a million of Irish to Spain, with the object of there forming a colony, assumes each day more probability of success—at least from the information (worthy of credit) which comes to us. Negotiations about the matter are now going on with the old Cabinet.

—The total area of ground in Ireland under crop this year is 5,672,980 acres.

—The Duke of ANHATT-DESSAU is over seventy years of age.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Libel of a Passenger for Salvage.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NOV. 12.

Hamilton E. Towle vs. The Steamship Great Eastern.—SHIPMAN, J.—On the 10th of September, 1861, the steamship *Great Eastern* left Liverpool for New-York, with about four hundred passengers and a considerable cargo, together with about four hundred persons as officers and crew, including engineers, firemen, servants, &c. She was, as is well known, the largest ship that ever floated the sea, and was of great value. Her original cost was very large, but owing to her great draft of water and unwieldy proportions, which limited in many directions her general usefulness as an instrument of commercial enterprise, it is difficult to state her exact value at the time the events occurred upon which this suit is founded. But from the evidence before this court, it is safe to conclude that she was at that time worth more than half a million of dollars. Beyond this, her value is not important for the purposes of this case.

Among her passengers on this voyage was the libelant in this suit.

On Thursday, the 12th of September, two days after the ship left Liverpool, and about two hundred and eighty miles west of Cape Clear, she encountered a heavy storm, which did great damage to, and finally swept away her paddle-wheels and several of her boats. Her screw, or propeller, however, remained substantially uninjured, and by this she could make very good headway, when under steam.

During the evening or night of the 12th, she fell off into the trough of the sea, and rolled with such violence as to carry from side to side of the ship all the movable objects on her deck and in her cabins. Much of her furniture was broken up and destroyed, several of her crew and passengers injured, and a great part of the luggage of the latter was drenched and crushed into a mass of worthless rubbish. The immense size of the ship rendered her motions, when rolling in the trough of a heavy sea, much more dangerous and destructive than those of a ship of ordinary dimensions.

During the night it was discovered that her rudder-shaft, which was large, and of wrought iron, had been twisted off below all the points of connection with the steering gear. The ship, therefore, lay helpless in the trough of the sea, rolling heavily with every swell. Her sails were blown away in a subsequent attempt to control her movements by them, and no means were left by which her head could be brought up, and her position on the sea changed. She was as unmanageable as if her rudder had been entirely gone. The only way, therefore, to get any control of the motions of the ship, was to secure some kind of efficient steering-gear by attaching it to the rudder-shaft below the point of fracture, and connecting it with the wheel. This was a work of considerable danger, and of great difficulty. It was, however, finally done, and the ship was again got under control, taken out of the trough of the sea, and steered safely back to port. The libelant claims that he devised and executed the plan of this new steering-gear, and the means by which it was made available, and that the ship was thus saved from great peril chiefly through his instrumentality. To recover compensation, in the nature of salvage, for this service, he has brought this suit.

Before passing upon the questions of law which have been raised and discussed on this trial, I will state the facts which I hold to be proved by the evidence. In doing this I shall not detail the evidence further than may be necessary to enable me to state my own conclusions:

1. The ship was brought into a condition of great peril by the breaking of her rudder shaft in the afternoon, or during the night, of the 12th. In consequence of this accident she fell off into the trough of the sea and there lay in a helpless condition. The storm was very violent during Thursday night, but began to abate on Friday morning, and had, in the main, ceased on Saturday evening. But the ground swell continued and kept the ship rolling more or less until about 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, when her head was brought up, and she was started on her course. During all this time she lay drifting upon the waves; every attempt to get control of her rudder, or rig other steering apparatus, having failed. It requires no argument and little evidence beyond what the common history of the sea furnishes, to prove, that this immense and unwieldy ship, on the ocean, nearly three hundred miles from land, with eight hundred souls on board, in this disabled and helpless condition, was in great danger and exposed to numerous perils.

2. Between Friday morning and Saturday afternoon the officers of the ship had made repeated attempts to get control of her motions. It is not necessary to detail these experiments. It is sufficient to say that they all proved fruitless. Finally the chief engineer commenced unscrewing a large nut on the rudder shaft. This nut was on that part of the shaft which was below the upper deck, and in an apartment on the deck below at the stern of the ship. This apartment has been termed, in this case, the steerage deck. The rudder shaft passed up through it. On the shaft within this steerage deck was the frustum of a ribbed iron cone, through the centre of which the shaft passed. The base of this cone rested on iron balls, the balls running in a circular groove sunk in an iron plate fastened to the deck, which constituted the floor of the apartment. The cone was fastened to the shaft firmly by appropriate means, so that they revolved together, as if one piece of iron. On the rudder shaft, at the top of the cone was a large nut, the one already referred to, which was screwed down firmly on the head of the cone. This nut it will thus be seen, kept the cone down to its proper position so that the base was made to traverse on the balls, and the cone and nut formed, together, a head or collar which contributed to support the weight of the rudder and shaft. The rudder shaft had broken off at or near the top of this nut. The last attempted experiment of the chief engineer was to unscrew this nut, with the design to secure, if possible, a tiller up on the end of the broken shaft, and thus, with the aid of the wheel in the steerage deck, to steer the ship. He had partly unscrewed the nut, though it was a work of considerable difficulty, as the nut and shaft turned by every blow of the sea on the rudder blade, when the libelant learned the fact. The latter regarded the nut as a very important means of supporting the rudder and the shaft, and looked upon its removal with alarm, on the ground that if this support were removed, it might lead to a total loss of the rudder. He communicated his fears to the Captain of the ship, and the engineer was ordered to desist. It is impossible to tell what would have been the result of this experiment had it been carried out, although by unscrewing the nut an inch the rudder fell half that distance; but it appears from the testimony of one of the witnesses that the engineer did not expect to be able to fit the tiller to the end of the broken shaft under three or four days. The Captain seemed now to have lost confidence in the chief engineer's ability to restore the control of the rudder. His own efforts had failed. Attempts had been made to secure control by winding chains round the cone on the shaft and connecting them with tackles fixed to the ship's sides, to be worked by men at each end. This failed. A spar was rigged over the stern of the ship as a temporary means of steering, and that also failed. Sails had been hoisted to change her position, but had been blown to pieces. It is evident, from the testimony, that after the captain had arrested the unscrewing of the nut, both he and his officers had exhausted their expedients for getting control of the rudder so as to steer the ship, and bring her up out of the trough of the swell. The situation of the ship and the persons on board of her, was now such as might well alarm the most accomplished and intrepid navigator, and lead him to welcome any aid which gave any hope of relief, especially when it proposed no experiments which could involve the ship in new dangers.

3. The libelant is a civil and mechanical engineer, regularly educated for his profession, and, prior to taking passage in this ship, had had considerable experience in responsible stations, both at home and abroad, where high professional skill was required. He had not been an indifferent spectator of such of the various attempts as he had seen made to get the ship under control prior to the commencement of the unscrewing of the nut. He had revolved a plan in his own mind, drawn a sketch of it, had shown it to the chief engineer, who had treated it with rudeness, which is not surprising, when we remember that in every profession men are apt to be impatient of outside interference in times of perplexity and danger. The Captain, however, having exhausted his own expedients and those of his officers, and evidently alarmed for the safety of the ship, decided that the libelant should try his. He put a sufficient number of men at his disposal, and the libelant entered upon his work. He had already matured his plan, and after ascertaining by calculations the necessary strength of the materials which he knew he could use, he felt confident that his plan was secure from danger or failure. He proceeded to the steerage deck with the men detailed to work under his directions. This was about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. There is some conflict in the evidence as to who superintended the operation of screwing the nut back again; but on the whole evidence, I think the weight of it sustains the statement of Mr. Towle himself that he did.

I will not here detail the progress of the libelant's labors. It is sufficient to state that after three hours' labor, he succeeded in screwing the nut back to its place, and having obtained from the forward part of the ship an immense chain, weighing about sixty pounds to the link, which was let down into the steerage deck through a hole cut in the upper deck by his directions, he succeeded in winding round the cone on the rudder shaft a sufficient portion of this chain to constitute a cylinder or drum, and thus secured a leverage obtainable in no other way. The ends of the chain were then extended from the cylinder to two strong posts or bitts which came up through this deck. A turn was taken round each of these bitts, and the ends of the large chain were then connected with tackles fastened to the respective sides of the ship for taking up the slack and easing the strain on the wheel used immediately for steering. Smaller chains connected the wheel with the large chain before described, and the size of the shackles making the connections were arranged so that in the event of a break, it would not occur in the great chain or its lashings, but in the smaller or connecting chains or shackles. The links of the large chain composing the cylinder were lashed to each other, and to the base of the cone, by smaller chains which were passed through the holes in its base. The alternate links of the large chain, on the inner coil, sank in between the ribs of the cone, and thus tended to prevent slipping and to diminish the strain on the lashings.

The smaller chains connecting with the wheel were fastened to the large chain composing the cylinder and extending to and around the deck-bitts, at a point between the bitts and the cylinder, so that, in the event of the breaking of the smaller chains, the rudder would still be held in position by the large chain, as the latter was wound round the bitts by one turn, and the ends secured to tackles fastened to the sides of the ship and manned for the purpose of taking up the slack and easing away, as the rudder-shaft was turned one way or the other by the movement of the wheel.

This is a brief and general outline of the plan devised and executed by this libelant for rescuing this ship from her perilous situation. It is difficult to make the description of the arrangement clear without drawings and illustrations addressed to the eye. This arrangement was completed during Saturday night and Sunday, and at 5 o'clock P. M. on Sunday the ship was brought up to the sea and put on her course.

4. The labor of the libelant, both manual and mental, during the execution of his plan, was very considerable—so much so as to reduce him at one time to a state of great exhaustion. It was attended with some danger, owing to the size of the chain, and the spanner with which the nut was screwed back. The large chain weighed sixty pounds to the link, and the spanner or wrench weighed one hundred and thirty pounds. The latter was suspended from the upper deck by ropes or chains, and used by holding it to the nut, securing it to the latter by a pin, to prevent it from slipping, and then a blow of the sea on the rudder-blade drove round the shaft, and brought the nut down on the thread. As the cone turned with the shaft, the constant swell of the sea kept both in motion, which increased the difficulty of lashing the links of the large chain, and made it a more or less dangerous work.

5. While the libelant was engaged in perfecting his plan for steering the ship, Capt. Walker, who was in command of the *Great Eastern*, and his officers were also at work in connecting a large chain to the rudder, by passing it round the latter and securing it at the outer edge of the rudder blade by a shackle, and then bringing one end over the larboard and the other over the starboard quarter of the ship, and securing them on deck. The object of this arrangement was also to aid in steering the ship, by manning the ends of the chain on deck, so that the rudder could be moved either way, as either end of the chain might be hauled on. How much this contrivance was used it is difficult to determine exactly, from the evidence. I am satisfied, however, that it was greatly inferior, and subordinate, both in its use and capacities, to that arranged by the libelant in the steerage-deck. That the latter was the efficient and principal means by which this great ship, with her valuable cargo and priceless freight of human lives, was saved from a condition of peril, I cannot doubt in view of the evidence. Well might Capt. Walker exhibit a lively sense of gratitude toward the libelant, as the evidence discloses that he did, when the success of the latter's plan was demonstrated by trial.

In view of these facts, and the well-settled rules of law applicable to salvage claims, had the libelant fallen in with this ship thus at sea, disabled, and at the mercy of the winds and waves, and had gone from his own vessel on board of her, and rendered these services, I should feel no hesitation in pronouncing him a salvor, and entitled to a liberal reward. It is well said by Dr. Lushington, in the case of the *Charlotte*, (3 Wm. Rob., p. 71,) that "According to the principles which are recognized in this court, in questions of this description, all services rendered at sea, to a vessel in danger or distress, are salvage services. It is not necessary, I conceive, that the distress should be actual or immediate, or that the danger should be imminent and absolute; it will be sufficient if, at the time the assistance is rendered, the ship has encountered any damage or misfortune, which might possibly expose her to destruction if the service were not rendered." This doctrine has been repeatedly sanctioned by the courts of the United States, and very recently by this tribunal. (Hennessey *vs.* The Ship *Versailles*, 1 Curtis, R., 355; Williamson *vs.* The Brig *Alphonso*, *id.* 378; Winser *vs.* The *Cornelius Grinnell*, MSS.) In the case last cited Mr. Justice Curtis remarks: "It has been strongly urged that both the peril and the service were too slight to bring the case within the technical definition of salvage; but I am not of this opinion. The relief of property from an impending peril of the sea, by the voluntary exertions of those who are under no legal obligation to render assistance, and the consequent ultimate safety of the property, constitute a state of salvage. It may be a case of more or less merit, according to the degree of peril in which the property was, and the danger and difficulty of relieving it. But these circumstances affect the degree of the service, not its nature." The authorities are abundant and decisive on this point. (The *Independence*—2 Curtis', R., 352–353. The *Reward*—1 Wm. Rob., 174.)

I come now to the consideration of much the most important question in this case, and one upon which the authorities are not very numerous, and, as I view them, not decisive. The claimants insist that, even if the elements of a salvage service were otherwise found in the case, yet the libelant is precluded from salvage compensation on the ground that, during the whole period of peril and of the performance of the service rendered, he was a passenger. The very able argument of the advocate for the claimants proceeds upon the ground that the connection of the libelant with the ship as passenger was not dissolved prior to the performance of the service, and that, as the relation of passenger imposed upon him the duty of aiding in the relief of the ship from the common peril in which he was involved with the rest on board, the law does not recognise him as a salvor. If this point is well taken, it is a complete answer to the libelant's claim for salvage compensation.

The principal cases relied on to support this position are the *Branston*, 2 Haggard, 3 and the *Vrede*, 1 Lushington 322. The report of the case in 2d Hagg is in these words: "This brig, homeward bound, got into distress, and a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, a passenger on board, contributed his assistance and claimed to be remunerated. Per curiam. Where there is a common danger it is the duty of every one on board the vessel to give all the services he can, and more particularly this is the duty of one whose ordinary pursuits enable him to render most effectual service. No case has been cited where such a claim by a passenger has been established, though a passenger is not bound like a mariner to remain on board, but may take the first opportunity of escaping from the ship and saving his own life. I reject the claim."

The facts in the case of the *Vrede*, decided by Dr. Lushington, are reported as follows: "The plaintiffs were twenty emigrant passengers on board the Dutch bark *Vrede*, suing for alleged salvage services to that vessel and her cargo, after she had received damage from a collision.

The collision took place about 5 o'clock A. M., of the 27th of November, 1859, off the South Foreland, and the *Vrede* sustained great damage, and began to make water rapidly. The plaintiffs manned the pumps, and kept working them. At 7 o'clock a steamtug took the vessel in tow. The passengers continued to work the pumps, and about noon the vessel was safely brought into Ramsgate harbor. The petition alleged that the plaintiffs might have left the *Vrede* in the boats, or in the steamtug, but remained on board to work the pumps at the request of the master, and that but for their services the *Vrede* must have foundered, and been lost, with her cargo. The answer admitted the facts generally, except as to the extent of the *Vrede's* danger."

Dr. Lushington, after remarking that although passengers must have often rendered services at sea, yet, except the cases of the *Branston* and the *Salacia*, no claim had ever before been prosecuted in the Admiralty Court for salvage, and that this fact was sufficient to put the court on its guard against readily allowing the claim, says: "It is true, as the counsel for the plaintiffs have urged to-day, that a pilot or master or ship's crew may sue as salvors in certain circumstances, and so I say that in certain circumstances passengers may also sue as salvors. But it is equally clear that it is only extraordinary circumstances, in the strict sense, which can justify a claim for salvage from persons so related to the ship as the first class of persons I have named. A master cannot be a salvor so long as he is performing his duties as master under his contract; nor can a mariner until his contract is at an end; nor can a steam-tug under a contract to tow make a title, unless, unforeseen dangers arising, she performs different services from those stipulated for in the original contract. With respect to a passenger, there is no engagement on his part to perform any service, but there is a contract between him and the ship-owner, that for a certain money payment the ship shall carry him and his property to the place of destination. To a certain extent, therefore, he is bound up with the ship."

Dr. Lushington then proceeds to comment upon the case of Newman vs. Walters, 3, Bosanquet and Pullers R, and to distinguish the one before him from it. He says: "the circumstances are not the same or nearly the same." After considering the case of the *Florence*, 16 Jurist 572, and 20 English L. and Eq. 607, where salvage had been awarded to a mate and seaman for services rendered their own ship, by them, after they had been separated from it, he adds: "That case again is no authority to-day. I say, that in circumstances such as these, passengers could not claim as salvors. Here the passengers were never separated from the ship, *and their only service consisted in pumping*. They pumped first, as they themselves admit, to save their own lives and property. For such efforts in a time of common danger they were not entitled to salvage, by the authority of the *Branston*. Then the steamer comes up and takes the vessel in tow. I am of opinion that all danger then ceased, whatever danger might have been. The tug and the pilot-cutter were present; the water was smooth and the weather fine, and a harbor at no great distance. The passengers might, if they chose, have left the ship, but they remained on board and continued working at the pumps. I cannot consider the ship to have been in any danger of sinking, and I think I should be furnishing an evil example, if I encouraged suits of this description. I pronounce against the claim of the plaintiffs, but without costs."

It is obvious that the language of Dr. Lushington in this case of the *Vrede* is very guarded. There must have been a reason for this, and it is important to understand the extent to which his decision has carried the law, for I should hesitate long before I should pronounce judgment in conflict with the opinion of this eminent jurist. In order to arrive at a correct conclusion on this point, we must advert to the scope of the *Branston* as a precedent. The latter case is a very simple one. The report is brief, and all that appears from it is that the libelant, a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, "contributed his assistance while the vessel in which he was a passenger was in distress." What the nature of that assistance was, or under what particular circumstances it was rendered, does not appear. I conclude that the service rendered was of the ordinary kind, and consisted in assisting in working the ship in the ordinary ways well known to seamen. I can draw no other inference from the case upon such a state of facts. I think it very clear that the court would have rejected the claim.

In the case of the *Vrede*, the services were also of the ordinary kind, and consisted solely in pumping. I understand it to be a well-known rule that passengers are bound to render all such ordinary aid to the ship when she is in distress, to be bound to man the pumps, the windlass and the ropes, and to assist in working the ship in all ways known to seamen, as far as they may be able. The line of their duty extends, at least, thus far. But the question now before this court is whether there are any extraordinary services which a passenger may render, that extend beyond the line of his duty, and which may entitle him to salvage compensation. That this question is not decided in the negative by the *Branston* or the *Vrede* is, I think, clear. It has been urged with much force on the argument, that no service which a passenger can render to avert a common peril can sever his relation as passenger [illegible] limit of his duty. This doctrine is not laid down in the *Branston* nor in the *Vrede*. In the latter case the learned Judge, in delivering his opinion, is careful to say: "Here the passengers were never separated from the ship, and their only service consisted in pumping." Surely, if he intended to lay down the rule that the passengers must in all cases be first separated from the ship before they can become salvors, he would have so declared in terms. The point is so sharp and decisive as to admit of no ambiguity in the language of a judicial opinion. I include in the term separation from the ship, both actual personal disconnection therefrom, and a severance of their ordinary relations as passengers, though they may still remain on the vessel.

That there has been, for a long time a general impression, that a passenger may become a salvor by rendering extraordinary services on board of his own ship, the language of decided cases and text writers abundantly shows. I am aware that this impression can, in many instances be traced to the influence of Newman v. Walters, but I think it equally true that it has derived strength from sound principles. In the case of Newman v. Walters, the ship had struck on a shoal, and the captain and part of the crew had deserted her. The plaintiff took command of her and brought her safe into port. The jury gave him a verdict, and on a motion for a new trial Lord Alvanly, Ch. J., remarks: "Without entering into the distinctions respecting the duties incumbent on a passenger in particular cases, I think that if he goes beyond those duties he is entitled to a reward in the same manner as any other person. In this case the plaintiff did not act as a passenger when he took upon himself the direction of the ship; he did more than was required of him in that situation; and having saved the ship by his exertions, is entitled to retain his verdict in this action." Language substantially like this is used in various decided cases and by text writers. In several instances the doctrine is discussed and applied to cases where the capacity of a pilot to become a salvor was in question, but this strengthens the principle when applied to passengers. (Hope and others *vs.* The brig *Dido*, 2 Paine C. C. Rep. 243. Leu *vs.* The ship *Alexander*, id 470, 471. Hobart *vs.* Drogan, 10 Pet. Rep. 108. Abbott on shipping, p. 560; note 1 of Story and Perkins. Marvin on Wrecks and Salvage, sections 140 and 149; La Tigre, 3 Wash. C. C. R., 567.) The learned author of Marvin on Wreck and Salvage, p. 160, remarks: "It is agreed, too, that seamen may, while their legal connection with the ship still subsists, earn salvage for services rendered to ship or cargo, exceeding the line of their duty. But there is great difficulty in defining that line, and determining what services are within and what beyond it. No such determination can be made beforehand, and each case must be determined by its circumstances." In the Neptune Lord Stowell says: 'I will not say that in the infinite range of possible events that may happen in the intercourse of men, circumstances might not present themselves that might induce the court to open itself to their claim of a *persona standi in judicio*.'"

The authorities cited show that officers and crew, pilots and passengers may all become salvors when they perform services to the ship in distress beyond the line of their duty. The duties of passengers are much more circumscribed than those of sailors or pilots; and it would seem that all the law imposes upon them is to assist in the ordinary manual labor of working and pumping the ship, under the direction of those in command of her. If they assume extraordinary responsibilities, and devise original and independent means by which the ship is saved, after her officers have proved themselves powerless, I see no reason, and know of no authority that can prohibit them from being considered as salvors. I think it follows, from the principles laid down by the authorities,

1. That a passenger on board a ship can render salvage service to that ship when in distress at sea.

2. That in order to do this he need not be first personally disconnected from the ship; but,

3. That these services, in order to constitute him a salvor, must be of an extraordinary character and beyond the line of his duty, and not mere ordinary services, such as pumping and aiding in the working ship by usual and well-known means.

That the services of the libelant in the present case were of an unusual character cannot be denied. After the officers of the ship had exhausted their means of getting control of the rudder, he devised, and with the aid of a large number of men put under his directions by the Captain, executed a plan which, in the judgment of this court, was the efficient means of rescuing this great vessel from peril. The whole work of accomplishing this result was intrusted to him and to his directions. If it is said that he got his main idea of the plan he carried out, from witnessing an experiment of the engineer, which I doubt, still the effort of that officer had entirely failed, and was an abandoned experiment. The merit of the libelant in overcoming the obstacles which had proved insurmountable to the engineer, is, in my judgment, enhanced rather than diminished by the unsuccessful effort of the latter. That the service rendered by the libelant was a very difficult one, is proved by the fact that the able and experienced officers of this ship had failed to accomplish the result which he finally secured. They had spent two days of fruitless effort, though stimulated by motives as powerful as can be addressed to the minds of men. It required no little moral courage for this libelant to interpose to arrest the unscrewing of the nut on the rudder-shaft, and then assume the responsibility of a new and different experiment, which would consume precious time, and might thus produce appalling consequences. Had he failed, the consequences to him would have been injurious and humiliating. The whole circumstances of the case are so extraordinary as to leave no doubt in my mind that the services which he performed were wholly beyond his duty as a passenger, and therefore entitle him to salvage compensation.

In fixing the amount of compensation, it must be considered that, though the service was one of conspicuous merit, and the amount of property saved large, yet the personal danger encountered by the libelant was not very great; and the only things contributed by him were personal skill and labor. He supplied no materials and risked no property, though his labors were protracted and exhausting. On the other hand, he rescued the ship from great peril by his own ingenuity, courage and skill. That the peril of the ship was great, and her position critical in the judgment of her Commander, is evident from the fact that he intrusted to this stranger a work, upon the success of which her salvation depended, and which for nearly two days had utterly baffled him and his engineers. The case is so novel a one, in all its leading features, that little light can be derived from precedents, to guide me in fixing the amount to be awarded; but I have concluded, on the whole, to allow fifteen thousand dollars. Let a decree be entered for the libelant for that amount with costs.

For libelant, Mr. G. T. CURTIS and Mr. HALL; for claimants, Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD and CHOATE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	123	50	Erie Railway......	102
12,500	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107¾	200	do.........b10	102½
3,000	do............	107¾	500	do..........	101¾
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	101¾	100	do........s10	101⅝
20,000	do....new iss.	101½	1000	do..........	101⅜
8,000	U. S. 10-40s...C	94⅛	100	do.........b4	101¼
8,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct......	110	500	Hud. Riv. R......	121¾
17,000	do............	109½	200	do........s10	121½
78,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. Cer.	95½	500	do..........	121¾
8,000	Mo. State 6s.......	61	1000	Reading R.......	137
4,000	Mo. State 6s, iss. to Pac. R........	67	200	do..........c	137¼
6,500	Cal. St. 7s.......	155	400	do........s30	136¾
30,000	O. & M. Cer......	40⅞	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	128¾
1,000	do.............	40	100	M. S. & N. I....b15	75
10,000	do.........b15	41½	1000	do.........	74¾
3,000	Erie 3d M. Bs...	117	700	do.........	74½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	108	250	Ill Cen. R......	128½
2,000	Erie 1st M. Bs...	106	200	Cle. & Pitts.....	104½
3,000	Mich. C. 8s c. old.	125	300	do.........	104¾
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	108¼	25	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	102	400	Chi. & N. W....	44½
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	100	do.........b10	45
1,000	Dl. Lac. & W. 2 M	115½	1000	do.........	44¾
[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	118	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref..	83
6,000	do..........	117	700	do..........	82¾
1,000	At. & G. W. 1st M., Ohio Div.......	96	100	do........b10	83½
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	93	200	Cleve. & Tol......	113
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B ..	95½	200	do.........	113½
1,000	Am. Gold......s60	240	50	Chi. & R. I. R.....	108
5,000	do.........s10	244	500	do..........	105¾
35	Cen. National Bk.	100	600	do..........	105½
75	Fourth Nat. Bank.	94	200	do........b30	106¼
500	Cum. Coal Pref...	52	100	do........s10	105
200	Quick M. Co.......	85¼	100	do........s60	105
100	do........b30	85½	200	Mil. & P. Du C....	53
300	Mar. Min. Co......	37½	350	P., Ft. W. & C....	106
200	do........b15	38	500	do..........	106¼
100	N. Y. Cen.........	126½	600	do..........	106½
400	do.........s10	126¾	100	do........s10	106½
800	do............	126¼	100	Al. & T. H........	55
100	do........s10	126	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.....	76
300	do........s10	125½	100	do......b5	76
			100	Chic. & Alt. R.....	90
			100	Copake Iron M......	3¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$35,000	O. & M. Cer....	41	500	Ch. & R. I. R.....	106⅜
50,000	do.........b3	41	50	do.........	106¼
200	Erie R..........	102	300	do.........	106½
[illegible]	do.........e	102	300	do.........b10	107⅛
[illegible]	do..........	102¼	200	do.........b3	107
[illegible]	do.........b3	102¼	300	do.........	107
[illegible]	Hud. Riv. R....	122¾	100	do.........	106¾
[illegible]	do..........	122¼	100	do.........b5	107
[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. R....	75½	100	Chic. & N. W. R...	45¼
[illegible]	do.........e	75	500	do.........	45⅜
[illegible]	do..........	75¼	200	do.........s3	45⅜
[illegible]	do.........e	75½	100	do.........c	45¼
[illegible]	do..........	75½	200	do.........b3	45⅝
[illegible]	do..........	75¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	83½
[illegible]	do.........b3	75⅜	100	do.........	83⅜
[illegible]	do.........s3	76¼	100	do.........e	83¾
[illegible]	do.........b3	76⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	107⅜
[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts.....	105¾	300	do.........	107¼
[illegible]	Clev. & Tol....	114	100	do.........s3	107⅛
[illegible]	Mar. Min. Co....	38	100	do.........	107¼
[illegible]	do..........	37½	100	Cum. Coal........	52¼
[illegible]	do.........e	37¾	100	do.........	52½

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$20,000	Amer. Gold....	240¼	100	Chi. & R. I.......	107⅝
[illegible]	do..........	242	100	do.........b4	107⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R....	128¾	100	do.........b3	107¾
100	Erie Railway....	102⅞	100	do.........b3	108
[illegible]	do..........	102½	900	do.........	45¾
[illegible]	do..........	137⅞	600	Chic. & N. W.....b3	83⅞
[illegible]	do..........	137¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	108¼
[illegible]	Reading R....	137¼	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	108¼
[illegible]	do.........b3	75¾	100	do.........bn	108
[illegible]	do..........	75⅜	100	do.........b3	108
[illegible]	do.........b3	75⅜	100	do.........b3	108¼
[illegible]	do..........	75⅜	100	do.........	108
[illegible]	[illegible]	105	2000	Cum. Coal Co....	51¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	37¼	1400	do.........	51
[illegible]	do.........b5	38			

MONDAY, Nov. 14—A. M.

The Election Week, just passed, was marked by a reduced improvement in Expenclearances, while the Import Entries were up to a fair average. Business generally was somewhat retarded by the Election, though the day was scarcely distinguished by the usual excitement of such occasions. In the Gold Room the result of the political verdict in favor of Mr. LINCOLN was attempted to be used to largely advance the price of Gold and rates of Exchange. On Wednesday but a single day's experience satisfied the speculators that the public at large are not inclined to accept their interpretation, either as to the effect of the overwhelming popular re-indorsement of Mr. LINCOLN on our Finances and Currency, or upon the prolongation of the war. The contrary sentiment has been gaining ground since the extent of the civil victory was made known, and it is strengthened by the evidences of distraction in the rebel counsels at Richmond.

The Stock Exchange was partially excited on Wednesday, in sympathy with the Gold Room, but since then it has moved with less reference to the price of Gold, and not only the Government Stocks are strengthened, but several of the Western Road Shares have moved up with considerable vigor. The last appears to be influenced by local causes or peculiar combinations among the buyers, as the rise is not responded to by the Western or New-York list generally. The upward turn in Chicago and Rock Island at very recent dates, while the fresh rise in Fort Wayne follows a combination to advance the Stock previous to the Presidential election.

The Market for Money at call has resumed much ease, and while there is some discussion on the Street as to the next financial move of the Treasury Department to raise Money, nothing of a definite nature is yet known on the subject.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	243¾@239@250¾@242
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years	100⅞@101⅝
New-York Central	127¾@126⅜
New-York and Erie	101⅛@105@102¼
Erie Preferred Shares	105@105⅜
Rock Island	103@108
Michigan Southern	76⅛@75⅝
Michigan Central	131@131
Toledo	113@113⅛
Illinois Central	129¾@128⅜
Hudson River	122⅜@122⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108@105
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅛@109
Chicago and North Western	47@45⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	84@86⅞
Mariposa Gold	37¾@38
Cumberland	52⅞@51
Reading	137@137⅛

The Gold Room was comparatively steady on Saturday. The sales through the forenoon ranged 245@243@244½@243½ ₩ cent. The export by Saturday's steamers for Europe amounted to $1,086,187, making, for the week, $1,219,280.

The Stock Exchange was again firm on the Government Stocks, and a large business was done in 5-20s and in Treasury Certificates. On the Railway list the market was tame at the First (and only Saturday) Board, and prices ½@1 ₩ cent. lower than on Friday, except on Rock Island and Fort Wayne. After the Board, there was rather a firmer feeling on the Street. The following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon, the general market leaving off steady:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107⅝	107⅞	Mich. Southern	74⅝	75⅜
U. S. 5-20's	101⅛	101⅛	Illinois Cen.	128⅜	128⅜
N. Y. Central	125	126¼	Pittsburgh	104⅜	105⅛
Erie	102⅛	102⅛	Fort Wayne	106⅛	107⅝
Erie Preferred	105⅛	105⅛	Rock Island	105	107
Hudson	122⅞	122⅜	Reading	137⅝	137⅝
Canton	35	34½	Quicksilver	84⅝	86⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅞	95⅛	Cum'land Coal	51⅝	52⅛
Northwest	45⅞	45⅛	Mariposa	38	37⅞
Ohio & M. Certfs	41⅛	41¼	N. West Pref.	83	83⅝

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	110	Shoe and Leather	99
America	137	Corn Exchange	104
Phenix	100	Continental	99
North River	110	Commonwealth	101
Bank of the Republic	100	Import. & Traders'	103
Bank of No. Amer.	101	Park	127
Hanover	103	Central National	100
Metropolitan	114	Fourth National	94

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	80
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
Erie 2ds. '79	117	L. & W. Bds	109
Erie 3ds, '83	117	Del. L. & W. 1sts	114
Erie 4ths, '80	111	Del. L. & W. 2ds	115
Erie 5ths, '88	111	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	107	Mil. & P. du Ch.	113
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	107	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	106
Hudson R. 2ds S. F., '85	109	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	108
Harlem 2ds, '64	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103⅛
Mich. Cen., New, 1st	130	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93
N. I. G. Line	100	Chic. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105
Illinois Cen.	117	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Ak. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	88	At. & G. W.	96

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $483,658 23, including for Customs, $125,000; Payments, $1,812,092 15; Balance, $30,104,583 48.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,227,571, against $3,577,580 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,874,605, against $3,339,988 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,219,000, against $396,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week $708,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 12th November, instant, by our weekly statements,

Amount to	$193,500,216
Against, 1863, (monthly)	160,815,368
Increase to date	$32,684,848

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 9th November, to

November, to	$187,460,124
Against same time, 1863, (monthly)	151,996,555
Increase to date	$35,463,569

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st January to 12th November,

amounts to	$40,484,000
Against same time, 1863	40,065,000
Increase to date	$19,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January

to the 12th November, amount to	$61,521,272
Against same time, 1863	50,768,916
Increase at New-York alone	$10,652,356

The Chicago and Northwest Railroad earned first week in November, as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$30,771 69	$48,383 75
Freight	69,403 85	114,252 01
Express	998 38	1,433 66
Mail	1,286 12	1,405 62
Total	$102,460 04	$165,475 04

From June 1, to Nov. 7, (five months and one week:)

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$561,633 77	$917,745 43
Freight	1,440,602 13	2,114,836 99
Express	20,249 11	32,163 93
Mail	26,966 22	29,550 40
Miscellaneous	20,920 39	14,658 44
Total	$2,070,371 62	$3,108,955 19

Comparative statement of earnings of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroads for the years 1863 and 1864:

	MONTHLY EARNINGS.	
	1863.	1864.
January	$33,783 09	$28,404 42
February	25,864 98	33,842 66
March	21,636 87	42,091 07
April	21,290 69	42,438 46
May	19,936 13	39,728 43
June	26,764 95	34,986 52
July	20,532 87	35,170 80
August	22,967 61	48,206 60
September	30,240 69	73,612 90
October	33,177 66	76,540 86
November	36,150 12	
December	36,295 38	
Total for 12 months, 1863	$330,659 06	
Total for 10 months, 1864		$455,621 96

Weekly statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, week ending Nov. 7, 1864:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$24,211 14	$13,970 65
Freight	43,066 86	19,718 26
Sundries	1,374 00	1,604 62
Total	$68,652 00	$35,253 51

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK.

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York,

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 20 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet but firm, including Java at 50c. @52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 44c.@47½c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at uniform prices; Middling, $1 40@$1 42½ ₩ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

BEESWAX—Sales 4,000 ℔s. Western at 70c.

BEANS—Sales 400 bbls. at $2 25 for medium, and $2 50 for marrowfat.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and much depressed to-day. Sales since our last amount to 11,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$9 80; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 40, chiefly $10 @$10 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 80@$11 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@ 9 80
Extra State	9 90	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10	@13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 80	@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 50	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy, to-day; sales since our last 800 bbls., at $10 65@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phoenix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $10 65@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand; sales 125 bbls., at $7 50 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at drooping prices. Sales 67,000 bushels, including Amber at $2 50; Red Western at $2 43; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 29; Milwaukee Club at $2 27; Chicago Spring at $2 25. Corn is in good demand at much higher prices; sales since our last, 65,000 bushels, at $1 78@$1 82 for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats brisker and dearer. We quote Canada at 95c.@96c.; Western at 97c.@99c.; State at 96c.@97c., cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 8,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $2; and 7,300 bushels Rye at $1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are inactive, yet steady, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 32½c.@50c. for new, ₩ ℔.

HEMP—Manila has been in fair request at from 18½c.@19c. ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 20,940 hides and 316 bales hides; sales, 55,900 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 10,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., on private terms; 4,300 Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., on private terms, export; 6,000 California, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 1,200 Orinoco, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 14,000 Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 21@25 ℔s., on private terms; 1,140 Tampico, 22 ℔s., 28½c., cash; 3,500 Central American, 20℔s., on private terms; 1,800 Savanilla and Bogota, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 940 Honduras, 18 ℔s., on private terms; 12,500 City and Western Slaughter, 50@70 ℔s., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 611,300 (same time last year 183,200—year before, 211,700,) and 1,400 bales. The Stock includes 295,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips,) 59,000 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips,) 61,500 dry Orinoco, 107,000 dry California, 1,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 17,000 dry Central America, &c., 7,060 dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c., 2,200 dry Maracaibo, &c., 4,600 dry Savanilla and Bogota, 3,500 dry Bahia, 1,200 dry Minos, 44,200 dry African, 14,100 wet salted California, 1,400 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry has been very animated, and large sales were effected at full prices. The assortment in market is somewhat broken; heavy Leather and good damaged being scarce and wanted. Our prices are changed to correspond with the market, and are quite firm. *Oak Sole*—The demand has improved, and is active at very firm figures. Sales were in excess of receipts. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 32,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Continues in demand, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 95c.@$1 12½; Cuba Muscovado, 77½c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ₩ 280 ℔s.; Tar, at $11@$14 ₩ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 40@$2 50 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in demand, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 35@$2 45; Linseed at $1 45; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet to-day, at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 2,400 bbls. We quote crude at 45c.; refined in bond at 70c.@71c.; and refined free at 86c.@87c., ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, to-day, opening firmly, but closing heavily. Sales to-day, 5,600 bbls., at $41 05@$41 50 cash and regular for New Mess, closing at $41 cash, and $39 for one year old Mess; $41 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $38@$38 25 for Prime; also $40 50@41 for New Mess, deliverable in January, and $39@$40 for new Prime Mess, December and January delivery, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 17c.@19c., for Shoulders; 18c.@21c., for Hams; sales, 40 pkgs. Bacon is quiet to-day. Lard continues heavy and drooping; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@24½c. for poor to choice. Beef is in fair demand at $19@$24 for Old and New Extra Mess, $14@$22 for Plain; sales 800 bbls. Beef Hams are salable and buoyant; 475 bbls. sold at $26@$27 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, closing at 42c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@46c. for Western ₩ ℔. Cheese is selling in lots at 16c.@25c., the latter for very choice, ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Are salable and steady. Sales since our last 850 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19c.@23½c. ₩ ℔., and 785 bxs. Havana at 18½c.@26½c. Refined Sugars are in good request, at 25½c.@30c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 210,000 ℔s., at 18c.@18½c. ₩ ℔., the latter for choice city.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last 573 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@45c., and 420 cases Seed Leaf at 9½c.@52c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., at $1 73@$1 74, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The principal demand has been for domestic, which has improved slightly, with sales reported of 325,000 ℔s. fleece at from 85c.@$1 05, and 75,000 ℔s. pulled at from 87½c.@$1; also 180,000 ℔s. California at 38c.@65c. ₩ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 3d.; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 7s. 6d.; also 4,000 bxs. Cheese, at 30s. For London, 1,000 bxs. Cheese and 105 pkgs. Butter, at 22s. 6d.; 70 tons heavy goods at 12s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Nov.	16	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Nov.	19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov.	19	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov.	19	New-York	Sou'ampton
Sidon	Nov.	23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov.	23	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Nov.	26	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov.	30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec.	3	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec.	7	New-York	Havre
Erin	Dec.	17	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov.	29	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Oct.	27	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Limerick	Oct.	29	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Oct.	29	Liverpool	Boston
Sidon	Nov.	1	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov.	1	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	Nov.	2	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Nov.	5	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov.	8	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Nov.	12	Liverpool	Boston
China	Nov.	19	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Nov. 16	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana

For California.

Costa Rica	Nov. 14	New-York	Aspinwall
Golden Rule	Nov. 19	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Monday, Nov. 14, 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S.

VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS
CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,
and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS
IN
CIRCULARS, BASQUINES
and SACQUES,

are now complete, and every lady in want of a WINTER GARMENT will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.

GEORGE CAREY,
NO. 475 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

FRENCH MERINOES! FRENCH MERINOES!

THIS WEEK,
GREAT
SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE
OF
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
PARIS POPLINS,
OTTOMANS,
ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,
AND OTHER
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
FROM AUCTION.

FRENCH MERINOES at $1 25, worth $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 50, worth $2.
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 75, worth $2 50.
FRENCH MERINOES at $2, worth $3.
PARAMATTAS at 62½c., worth $1.
ALL THE BEST DELAINES at 40c. a yard.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS at 50c., 60c., 75c., to $1, worth from 75c. to $1 50.

All the above DRESS GOODS have been purchased at auction, in many cases at forty per cent. loss to the importer.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
CHEAP DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL THE
FASHIONABLE STYLES OF
CLOAKS,
BASQUES,
BASQUINES,
SACQUES, and
CIRCULARS.

LADIES WILL FIND IN OUR CLOAK ROOM THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF CLOAKS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND AT 25 TO 40 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY BROADWAY OR CANAL-STREET CLOAK STORE.

ALSO,
A SUPERB STOCK OF NEW
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS,

purchased at the late auction-sales, at a great sacrifice on the cost to import.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,

including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,

AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,

A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.

And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
a large assortment at retail.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS
DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
REDUCED BELOW GOLD VALUE.

Consisting of a complete assortment of the following goods, bought expressly for the city retail trade:

Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Real Thread Laces, Collars and Sets.
1,000 Guipure Lace Collars, $1—worth $1 50.
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Vails, Coiffures, Barbes, Points and Shawls.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces.
800 Pieces Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, all prices.
Hem-stitched and tape-bordered Handkerchiefs.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery,

invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent

STOCK OF CLOAKS,
BASQUES,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
AND JACKETS

CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
M. GREGG,
No. 19 5th-av.,

Would call the attention of the ladies of New-York to her ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
of the latest importation.
ALSO,
SILKS, VELVETS and CLOTH
Of every STYLE and VARIETY.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
GREAT BARGAINS.
$40,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, BONNET FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NEEDLE-WORK, LACE GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, ZEPHYR AND SHETLAND GOODS,
AT ABOUT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.
CLOSING OUT VELVETS AND RIBBONS, 3c., YARD UP.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., YARD UP.
10,000 YARDS SILK ILLUSIONS, 10c. YARD.
15,000 SPRAYS OF FLOWERS, 3c., 5c. SPRAY.
CLOSING NEEDLE-WORK AND LACE GOODS.
NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 35c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c.
CLOSING AN ENTIRE IMPORTATION OF SCARFS.
FOR LADIES, GENTS, MISSES AND BOYS,
IN SILK, CASHMERE AND WOOL, 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., $1 to $4.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, 25c. and 50c.
LOTS OF SILK-LINED GLOVES, 25c., 31c.
LOTS OF LADIES' LINED GLOVES, 20c. to 50c.
LOTS OF MERINO-LINED GLOVES, 20c., 25c., 40c.
LOTS OF MERINO-LINED GAUNTLETS, 25c.
LOTS OF GENTS' LINED GLOVES, 20c. up.
LOTS OF LADIES' FINE GLOVES, 35c. to $1 50.
LOTS OF GENTS' FINE GLOVES, 50c. to $3.
LOTS OF EXCELLENT KID GLOVES, $1.
GREAT RUSH ON MONDAY.
CLARK'S BEST 200 YARD SPOOL COTTON, 11c.
BEST WILLIMANTIC 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 9c.
JOB LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, 5c.
JOB LOT BASTING COTTON, 6c. and 10c. dozen.
BEST PINS AND NEEDLES, 5c. paper.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
10,000 PAIRS MISSES' FANCY WOOL HOSE, 10c., 12c.
10,000 PAIRS MISSES' FANCY WOOL HOSE, 14c., 16c.
5,000 PAIRS LADIES' WOOL HOSE, 40c., 50c.
10,000 PAIRS GENTS' WOOL HALF-HOSE, 25c.
LOT OF ENGLISH MERINO HOSE, 25c., 31c.
LOT OF LADIES' SILK HOSE, 50c., 75c.
LOT OF LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, 20c.
LOT OF LADIES' EXTRA HEAVY HOSE, 25c.
12,000 PAIRS OF HOSIERY OF EVERY KIND, CHEAP.
WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.
LOT OF SHETLAND NUBIAS, 3 yards long, 75c.
LOT OF ZEPHYR WOOL HOODS, 30c., 40c., 50c.
LOT OF BREAKFAST SHAWLS, $1 25 and $1 50.
LOT OF SPLENDID SONTAGS, $1.
LOT OF WOOL COMFORTERS, 25c., 30c., 40c.
LOT OF WOOLEN SCARFS, 15c., 20., 25c.
CLOSING OUT FELT HATS AND BLOOMERS, 25c., 37c.
CLOSING OUT FELT HATS AND BLOOMERS, 50c., 75c.
GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
QUANTITIES OF GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, SILKS,
TAPES, BUTTONS, JET ORNAMENTS,
PORTEMONNAIES, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. UNDER PRICE.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY.
WE SHALL CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT OUR PRESENT STOCK OF
LINEN DAMASKS,
BLANKETS,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
LINENS,
TOWELS,
CRASHES,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINEN NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
FLANNELS,
CHECK CAMBRICS,
JACONETS, AND GENERAL STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING-GOODS,
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
HOODS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HDKFS.,
RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES,
NOTWITHSTANDING GOODS AND GOLD APPEAR TO BE ON THE RISE AGAIN.
N. B.—OUR KID GLOVES ARE EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IMPORTED, AND 50 CENTS A PAIR UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-STREET.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers; merino and lambs' wool undershirts and drawers; heavy scarlet flannel undershirts and drawers; three and four-ply linen collars, suspenders, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxony Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.

No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY experienced cooks and laundresses, experienced English and Scotch nurses, experienced English and other waitresses, housemaids, seamstresses and general servants; references by special permission to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S select agency, No. 15 Court-st., A. A. Low's building, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Established in 1849.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress or as waitress, the other as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; they can produce good city reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., on the third floor front room, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable Protestant girl, or will do general housework; is strong and healthy, fully experienced, and not afraid of work; will hire in either city or country; Brooklyn references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL housework servant in a moderate size family, by a very neat, experienced and reliable girl; is a good plain cook, excellent laundress, and will be found a careful and desirable servant; Brooklyn references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is to assist with washing and ironing if required. The best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; one who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; also, desserts; has the best of city reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 411 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION as good plain cook; would do washing and ironing or would do light housework; best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 92 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress. She understands her business in all its branches; can produce good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 358 2d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., on the the 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry and all kinds of desserts; good city reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 386 2d-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; the best of city reference given. Apply at No. 346 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH LADY'S maid. A first-class femme de chambre wishes a situation to travel with a family, or here in the city; can give the best of references. Apply at the French Servant's Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; can dress ladies' hair; no objections to light chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; would assist in chamberwork; go traveling, and make herself useful at home; city reference. Apply at No. 128 Clinton-place, near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as child's nurse; is willing to do light chamber-work, if required; can give four years' city reference, and can be seen at her present employer's, No. 92 11th-st., near 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR THE CITY OR country, for a number of first-rate cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, girls for housework, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WILLING WOMAN WITH excellent city references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or housemaid in general; will wash and iron and mind a baby for a lady who boards; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as laundress; has no objections to assist in chamberwork in a private family. Can give six years of a recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 249 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an English Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children or assist with chamberwork if required; no objection to the country. Call at No. 267 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as seamstress and infant's nurse; understands all styles of sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes; wages, $8 to $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN of 30, a situation to take care of children; understands the care of an infant, and all kinds of sickness; would do plain sewing, or assist in other light work; good city reference given. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant young woman. Can cut and make children's clothes, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchwoman, as first-class cook; excellent bread baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; has excellent city references. Call, for two days, at No. 275 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD MEAT and pastry cook; would do the entire kitchen work; excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 83 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, who is a very good cook and baker; no objection to go to the country; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; or as nurse and seamstress; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 350 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a first-class cook, and an excellent baker of all kinds of pastry; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, who goes out by the day, a few more customers; would like a permanent situation. Address a note to M. W., Station D, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, lately landed, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or general housework. Inquire at No. 100 West 28th-st., rear building, room No. 6.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WITH GOOD CITY reference; would do the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen as a family washing, by the month. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 715 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED child's nurse, a situation; city reference. Call or address No. 142 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, in a private family, as chambermaid, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 86 8th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXCELLENT wet nurse; can be seen at her present employers, No. 12 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH cook; understands all kinds of American and English cooking. Can be seen at 116 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants a place in a private family to go out by the day to make boy's cloths, shirts; can cut, baste, button-hole. Send a note to Miss GAINS, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF VERY CORRECT habits, with about nine years' experience as teller and book-keeper in a bank, a situation in a bank, banking house, or in some establishment where this kind of knowledge could be appreciated. Salary must not be less than $1,000. Address CLINTON NOSTRAND, Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, employment as groom and coachman; he fully understands it in every respect; good reference given. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class city reference. Call on or address for two days E. C. B., No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his late and former employers. Address, for two days, J. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man of long experience with horses; can produce good city and country references for capability and industry; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as farmer; can care horses, drive, porter, or willing to do any kind of work; city or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits, as coachman. Can be seen for two days at his present employer, No. 123 5th-av., or No. 711 Broadway, at the store; the best of reference.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience as a newspaper wrapper writer, wishes to obtain a situation as a wrapper-writer or copyist. Address J. D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN just out of business, as clerk in a wholesale house; is competent to take charge of a business; references given. Address W. A., No. 232 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waiter, a single man, in a private family; good city reference. Apply for two days, Mr. CURTIS, No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, not over 35 years old, to be nurse and governess, taking entire charge of two children, girls eleven months and four years old; must be religious; church member preferred; a good-tempered lady will find good wages and a permanent home, where she will be treated with all respect. Inquire at No. 106 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, from 3½ to 8 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. A gentleman parting with his horses, wishes to procure a situation for a steady, settled Protestant man; there cannot be found a more experienced man over young horses; he has long experience as a four-horse coachman. Address JAMES CRAVEN, No. 446 6th-av., cor. of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, active young man; has the best of city references; perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Apply at P. Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 744 Broadway, or Mr. Wilson's livery-stables, 87 East 10th-st., near University-place, for J. N.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF FIRST-RATE character, competent to keep books and attend to the business of a coal office; must bring proper recommendations. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at Room No. 71 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER and ironer—not over 30; also a young girl, about 17, to sew and make herself useful; city reference indispensable. Apply at No. 17 East 24th-st., basement door, from 9 to 12.

WOOLEN BUYER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, who understands the woolen business in all its branches, and who can take entire charge of a large woolen department, may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

WANTED — AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN boy, about fifteen years of age, in a bookselling and publishing house; must board at home. Address Box No. 1,785 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary one hundred dollars the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

TO JEWELERS.—WANTED TWO OR THREE first-class diamond mounters; also two or three girls who understand polishing jewelry thoroughly. Apply to BUCKINGHAM, COLE & HALL, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

MATRON FOR A PUBLIC INSTITUTION AT THE WEST.—A lady possessing the requisite qualifications for such a position, can secure a pleasant situation. Address, with full particulars, ASYLUM, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—An energetic, active man, experienced in jobbing dry goods to close cash buyers. Liberal compensation and a permanent engagement to an approved man. TERRY, DAVIS & CO., No. 100 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME KROUS WILL GIVE INFORMATION on all the affairs of life, and in respect to all other subjects. She can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening. Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents. Residence, No. 60½ Stanton-st., near Allen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Price low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED
PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GALE, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and all the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1864.

OFFICIAL.—INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this Department from Mr. Thomas Adamson, Jr., the Consul of the United States at Pernambuco, Brazil, of the death, on the 1st of October last, at that port, of SAMUEL B. PIERSON, master of the whaling bark *Pacific*, of Sag Harbor, and late a resident of Bridgehampton, Long Island, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

ASTOR STABLES—NO. 23 WEST 13TH-ST. exclusively for boarding horses. Large, light ventilated stalls, full feed, careful grooms, and personal attention. Terms, $30. NATH. T. WEEKS.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from fifty to sixty pills.

Pills sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar-st., New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.............$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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One copy 1 year... $3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
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We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Seneca Indians, Trained Dogs, Com. Nutt, Fat Girl, Giants, Dwarfs, at all hours. Dramatic Entertainments Afternoon and Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

HOPE CHAPEL—Glass-Blowers—Grand Concert.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—Statuary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto.

WINTER GARDEN—Babes in the Wood—Paul Pry.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Bull in a China Shop.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Complimentary Benefit.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac shows that no material change has yet taken place in the situation around Richmond. There was much rejoicing in the Union army at the result of the elections. A dispatch dated Friday, Nov. 11, says that on Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a force of the enemy was discovered massing in front of our line, near Fort Steadman, when the guns of the fort opened fire, driving them to their works to seek shelter. The rebel batteries replied briskly for a time, but they were soon silenced by our shells and mortars. A force of about one hundred and fifty rebels shortly after made a sortie from their lines and attempted to penetrate ours, but, being met by a salute from our pickets, were not long in finding their way back, and putting themselves under cover.

Advices from Gen. Sheridan's army state that his forces are now in the immediate vicinity of Winchester, and that the rebels under Early are at Newmarket, reinforcing.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Nov. 11, says that on Monday morning, Nov. 7, at daylight, the rebels attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, killed one, wounded two of the Third Indiana, but subsequently they fell back. On Wednesday morning the rebels made three attacks on Atlanta, shells being thrown as far as Rolling Mill. The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The rebel artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards. Our men were aroused from their slumbers, and quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off. The rebels were part of Young's command, and they finally retreated toward Macon. Our army is in excellent spirits and well supplied with rations. The election has gone largely for Lincoln. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a dispatch from Nashville, which denies the reported evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. Sherman, and the destruction of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.

Col. Ould, rebel Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, with the assent of the rebel Secretary of War, has asked permission of Gen. Grant to have thirty thousand pairs of blankets purchased in New-York for the use of the rebel prisoners of war. He also requests permission of our Government to pay for these goods with a cargo of cotton, to be shipped from Wilmington.

It is officially announced that the efficiency of the army in the field requires the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty to terminate on the 14th instant. Provost-Marshals are required to take measures to have such officers and soldiers returned to their proper commands.

FROM EUROPE.

We have additional telegraphic news from Europe this morning by the *Nova Scotian* at Cape Race, the dates being to the 4th inst. We have also mails by the *Peruvian* to the 2d inst. The news is not without interest. The death of John Leech, the famous illustrator of the London *Punch*, is announced. He died on Saturday, the 29th October, at the age of 47. The death of the Marquis of Bristol is also reported. The capture of the *Florida* had been reported in England, and the secession press, especially the London *Times* and *Herald*, were greatly exercised over the matter. The *Times* describes the capture as an act of "piracy," and the *Herald* invokes the interference of the maritime Powers. A hurricane occurred at Calcutta on the 5th of October, which destroyed or injured 150 vessels, among them several American merchantmen, as will be seen from the summary elsewhere published.

The Emperor Napoleon, on a visit to the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Nice on the evening of Oct. 27. At ten o'clock on the following morning the Emperor received the Council-General and the municipality of Nice, and was preparing to proceed to the Villa Pellion, when the Emperor Alexander came in uniform, accompanied by the persons of his suite, to pay a visit to the Emperor of the French. The Emperor Alexander wished to make the first visit, in order to express his thanks for the kind reception given him in France. At half-past ten the Emperor Napoleon visited in his turn the Emperor and Empress of Russia. He afterward took a walk in the town, and was everywhere received with acclamation. At noon the two sovereigns reviewed the troops of the garrison. The rain coming on prevented the projected visit to Villefranche, where the Russian squadron and the French Imperial yacht, the *Aigle*, are at anchor. The Emperor Napoleon dined with their Majesties of Russia, and in the evening there was a grand representation at the Italian Theatre. Garibaldi refuses to accept the yacht purchased for him by certain of his Liverpool admirers. The following appears in the London *Herald* on the *Irish* proclivities of the Emperor Napoleon: "McMahon is actually Viceroy of Algeria. Bishop Cruice is in spiritual charge of the Marseillais, and we now learn that another son of '*la verte Erin*' is appointed to keep them straight. Gen. O'Malley has been appointed to the military command of that important city." One of Queen Victoria's daughters was taken sick before and during the journey from Balmoral to Windsor. A London paper says: "The Princess Louise, whose indisposition detained the Court at Balmoral rather longer than had been originally intended, broke the journey at Carlisle on Friday night, when the Queen traveled to Windsor. Her Royal Highness stayed at the County Hotel, accompanied by Dr. Jenner, Lady Jocelyn and the Hon. Col. De Ros, and, having passed a very tranquil night, resumed her journey south on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Her Royal Highness, it is said, has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. A Roman Catholic college is to be established at Oxford under Dr. Newman. The execution of Franz Muller, the murderer, had been fixed for the 14th inst., (to-day.) The German Society, not satisfied with the verdict, had petitioned the Crown for a commutation of the sentence. The treaty of peace between Denmark and Germany has been definitively concluded and signed. Fighting has commenced in earnest in Japan, where the Prince Nagato's forts have been attacked by the Allies. The Imperialists speedily gave in and the Japanese had to sue for peace. It is said they will open the Straits.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was comparatively quiet on Saturday. Stocks left off steady, and on two or three of the Western roads quite buoyant. Money easy.

Sales of Flour and Wheat, on Saturday, were very moderate, at drooping prices. Corn, Rye, Oats and Barley were in good request, and rapidly advancing. Transactions in Provisions, Groceries, Cotton, Petroleum and Whisky were restricted, and prices irregular. Freights were quite dull.

The Veteran Union Club, who have contributed vastly to the success of the Union ticket, will this evening celebrate their triumph by serenading their Representatives elect, Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Wm. A. Darling, also Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., and Maj.-Gen. Butler.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturrday morning, a man named George Nickel was shot through the head with a pistol in the hands of the proprietor of the saloon No. 55 Rose-street, whose name is Charles P. Engstron. Nickel fell to the floor and died instantly. Coroner Naumann held an inquest on the body, and the jury, in their verdict, said they believed the deed one of willful, unprovoked and deliberate murder. Engstron was committed to the Tombs.

Newburyport, Mass., is at work to provide for another draft. The City Government has appropriated money to pay $125 each for one hundred and twenty-five recruits, and the citizens are going to make up enough to pay $200 bounty to each man.

One of the soldiers who was killed by the recent accident on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad had been confined thirteen months over his time in Libby Prison. Most of those killed had served over three years and were returning home. Some soldiers who were on the train became exasperated, and wanted to hang the engineer of the cattle-train locomotive.

The Constitution of Nevada provides that in civil cases three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict, the same as if the whole panel agreed.

A letter from Havana says that a committee of influential persons has waited on Gen. Dulce with a petition, to be presented through him to Isabel II., that all negroes be declared free after the expiration of twenty-four years from Jan. 1, 1865, each receiving a salary during the last four years of eighteen dollars per month, the greater part of which may be retained until the freedom of the slave is accomplished.

The Geneseo *Republican* announces the death on Tuesday last, of Major Montgomery R Ritchie, son-in-law of the late Gen. J. S. Wadsworth. He entered the military service at the beginning of the war, but resigned a short time since on account of the requirements of his business at home.

Says the Louisville *Journal*: "Col. Fairleigh deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he, as military Commandant of the city, discharged the delicate duties of his position on Tuesday last, the day of the Presidential election. Extra details of soldiers were made to patrol the streets and preserve order, so that no disturbance whatever occurred to mar the good feeling of the day. The soldiers attended strictly to their duty, remained away from the polls, and no citizen was deterred from voting by the presence of bayonets. Only when called upon to exercise their rights of suffrage were soldiers to be seen at the places of voting. Col. Fairleigh's course on that day was marked with great candor and fairness, and the thanks of the citizens are due him."

The Seizure of the Roanoke.—The summary of the judicial proceedings at Bermuda, in the case of Braine and his fellow-pirates, which we publish, throws no additional light upon the circumstances under which the *Roanoke* was captured and burnt. We give the report chiefly for the purpose of showing the ready way in which the case was disposed of. All that Braine found it necessary to do, was to produce his so-called commission from S. R. Mallory, "Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States." That commission, the signature to which was, of course, easily vouched for by rebel sympathizers at Bermuda, appears to have designated Braine especially for the task of "capturing upon the high seas the Federal steamer *Roanoke*, or the steamers *Morning* or *Evening Star*, all of which are on a line running between New-York and Havana." We presume that it is useless attempting to raise any question of the right of the Bermuda magistrates to grant the pirates a release under the circumstances—admitting that Braine's commission was what it professed to be. It is, apparently, a settled part of British policy to accept such acts as the capture of the *Chesapeake* and the *Roanoke* as coming within the scope of fair belligerent rights. And from the policy thus declared by the British Foreign Office, the Colonial Courts naturally take their cue.

The practical question, then, is to see whether some additional safeguards cannot be provided against surprises by these commissioned agents of the rebels on board United States merchantmen. The circumstances under which Braine and his fellows came on board the *Roanoke* in Havana harbor, we still think, were of a most extraordinary nature, even admitting that it is usual to take passengers on board at some distance from the shore. However, that matter is past remedying, and here it may be allowed to end. But as a precaution for the future, it would surely be advisable at such a port as Havana to refuse passage to everyone whose citizenship could not be vouched for by some consular authority. Passports are not exactly the best sort of travelers' accommodation in ordinary cases. But we venture to say that the innocent passengers of the *Roanoke*, who were stripped of their property and carried off to Bermuda, would have thought the passport system preferable to that free-and-easy arrangement by which sundry boat-loads of murderous ruffians were put on board the steamer after she had put on full steam on her homeward-bound voyage. It is manifest that, while this war goes on, such acts of piracy will be of more or less frequent occurrence until far more stringent regulations are provided against shipping passengers promiscuously with no certificate of their nationality. This applies to all our coasting steamers quite as much as to the Havana or Aspinwall lines.

The Capture of the Florida—A Brazilian and British View of the Affair.

The rebel organs in London, it will be seen, are in desperate haste to denounce the capture of the *Florida* in Brazilian waters. They describe it as an act of piracy. They are so fierce in their indignation, that it is easy enough to see they have a special interest in the matter. They threaten, that if the *Florida* is not instantly released, it will be the duty of all the maritime Powers of Europe to interfere and compel her surrender by the United States to the Confederacy. This party bluster is not very dignified, it must be confessed. Beside being altogether unnecessary, so far as it could be supposed to influence our Government in its dealings toward a friendly Power, it barely escapes being impertinence in the present relations existing between Great Britain and Brazil for British journalists to lecture us on our duty toward that country.

A series of overbearing and insolent acts, committed by British officials in Brazil against the Imperial Government, forced the Emperor to suspend all diplomatic relations with England many months ago. A reference of the dispute to friendly arbitrament resulted in the complete condemnation of the British Foreign Office on all essential points, although the umpire chosen was a royal pensioner of the British Government. Not a single Government in Europe can be found to-day to justify the acts against which Brazil complains, and every one of which have the indorsation of Lord Russell.

On the other hand, and in contrast with all this, the relations of the United States toward Brazil are of the most cordial and friendly character. We need only point to the convention provided for by the late Act of Congress for opening up, under a joint Government guarantee, a regular line of steam communication between New-York and Rio. In that there was the strongest practical evidence of mutual respect and confidence—of respect on the part of Brazil for the good faith as well as the stability of our Government in the trying crisis of a desperate civil war—confidence on our part in the sincerity of the professions of the Emperor as a friend of the United States, when friendship could best be appreciated.

It is in the face of these facts, which can hardly be less well known in London than they are here, that these ultra devotees of Davis' Confederacy rush frantically to the rescue of the independence and honor of the Brazilian government, as if they feared that matters might be put to rights before their impertinences could be heard on this side of the Atlantic. It would be a proud and grateful satisfaction for Anglo-rebel sympathizers, of every degree, if they could provoke a feeling of irritation in the mind of the Brazilian government against that of the United States. It would be a compensation, in its way, for the awkwardness of the relationship existing between Brazil and England. It would give some promise that the United States might yet be drawn into a foreign war before the rebellion is put down. And it would at least help to revive the last lingering hope of rebeldom that the terrible grasp in which the conspirators find themselves, may yet, if only momentarily, be relaxed.

It will sadly disappoint these foreign oracles of Davis if they find that the Government of the United States and that of Brazil have come to a friendly understanding on the question of the *Florida's* capture, before their uncalled-for protests had come to hand. It will also grieve our enemies abroad to find that the Brazilian versions of the capture—one of which we reproduce this morning—are not supplemented with invective against our Government or its agents. The story as given by Brazilian witnesses is told with as much moderation as we could expect, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt, that before many days will have elapsed, it will be as well known in Brazil as it is here, that the United States Government has no disposition whatever to encroach, by so much as a hairsbreadth on the Sovereignty of any friendly Power, and least of all, on that of His Brazilian Majesty.

Winslow of the Kearsarge.—We observe the honors which have been conferred in Boston upon Capt. Winslow, the hero of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* battle in the British Channel. Boston, however, though it contains many great men—and though its greatest, such as Mr. Everett and Mr. Dana, honored themselves by honoring Capt. Winslow—is yet a small place in which to give due honor to a man of such services and distinction. New-York is the commercial emporium of the Continent, the fountain of honor, the centre of things in general. Here are all the great ovations to greatness—to foreign princes from England or Japan, to foreign and domestic heroes, from Kossuth to Corcoran. Capt. Winslow should be invited to the Empire City. The Common Council should take the matter in hand. The Chamber of Commerce should see to it. We do not believe that even Mayor Gunther would object to jubilations on such an occasion, for Capt. Winslow's triumph was in foreign waters, and was more over a foreign than a domestic foe. Congress will soon meet, and will doubtless at once take steps to make the Captain an Admiral; but the people desire to show their appreciation even before that. The *Kearsarge* is to be laid up at Boston for some time for repairs, and as Capt. Winslow will have a respite from duty, there will be no time lost to him in being brought to New-York. We observe that in Boston they do not even know how to pronounce the name of his celebrated ship, one of the papers saying that the *g* is hard and that the word has three syllables, both of which statements are errors. In New-York the people know both how to call the ship, and honor its commander.

Troubles of the Confederacy—Gov. Brown and Jeff. Davis.

The perils which environ rebeldom are not producing unity of sentiment among its leaders. The message of Jefferson Davis, which he delivered to his Congress in Richmond a week ago to-day, is not the only evidence which has lately come to hand of the state of internal commotion in which the Southern Confederacy finds itself at present. We gave yesterday the message which Gov. Brown, of Georgia, delivered to the Legislature of that State on the 3d inst.; and this, taken with the articles from the Georgia newspapers, shows a state of feeling which must be anything but strengthening to the Confederacy. Jeff. Davis, in his late visit to his army in Georgia, took occasion to apply some very extraordinary and indecent epithets to Gov. Brown; and from the message of the latter it appears certain that there was no love lost between these leaders. Brown does not like Davis' policy any better than Davis likes Brown's person, though it must be confessed that if the rebel Governor equals the rebel President in trenchancy of language, he by no means compares with him in vulgarity of personal abuse. Brown upbraids Davis for his policy toward the people and States of the South, and for his policy toward the Government of the North. He accuses him of attempting to establish a military despotism over the Southern Confederacy; and accuses him with refusing to enter into negotiations for peace with the North. He declares himself satisfied that a "large majority of the people of Georgia disapprove many of the acts and much of the policy of the Confederate Administration." He pronounces Southern independence without State sovereignty and liberty, to be very little better than subjugation, as "it matters little who our master is, if we are to have one," and urges the rebel troops "never to consent to lay down their arms till these principles are recognized by our foe and faithfully carried out in practice by our own (the rebel) Government." He warns the Southern people "never under any circumstances to consent to accept a strong centralized Government with *military despotism*;" and immediately after this, with his eye fixed sternly upon Jeff. Davis, he says: "I do not see how it can be denied by any candid man that we have, in practice, made fearful strides, since the war began, toward a centralized Government with unlimited powers. The longer the war lasts, the greater the tendency to this result, and the less probability at its termination of a return to the constitutional forms and republican simplicity which existed at its commencement."

If Davis' internal despotism affects Gov. Brown's temper, and calls forth his denunciations, he is little less severe upon the external policy of the Richmond usurper. Brown's policy—and the policy against which Davis is obstinate—is that of negotiation between the separate and sovereign States of the South and the North. He fears this will not be permitted until the South is totally ruined and given up to universal anarchy, nor till the "Federal and Confederate Governments have usurped and expended all the powers claimed by the most absolute despots." "There is reason to fear." he says, "that President Lincoln and President Davis, whose passions are inflamed against each other, may never be able to agree upon terms for the commencement of negotiations, and that the war must continue to rage in all its fury till there is a change of Administration, unless the people of both countries, in their aggregate capacity as sovereign States, bring their powerful influence to bear, requiring both Governments to stop the war, and leave the question to be settled upon the principles of 1776, as laid down in the Georgia resolutions, passed at your late session."

Gov. Brown is very severe upon those who disagree with him in his policy of negotiation:

> "I am well aware" he says, "that the advocates of strong central power both in the United States and the Confederate States, including many of the office-holders of both governments, and the place-hunters and large government contractors who have made millions of dollars out of the government, without once exposing their persons to danger in battle, and the secret spies in the employment of the governments who are supported out of the large *secret service* funds at the command of the two Presidents, to do their bidding, and such officials as wear gold lace in cities and drive fine horses and carriages, supported out of the public crib, while all around them are misery and want; and the large provost and passport corps, scattered among our country villages and upon our railroads, jealous of the prerogatives of the central power, and anxious to maintain and extend them, are ready by their action to deny that the States have anything left but the name, or that they can have any agency in negotiating a treaty of peace, or that they can meet in convention to consider on this subject without being guilty as 'traitorous States.' Those minions of power, protected from the dangers of battle-field, never fail to impugn the motives and question the loyalty of every one who denies the legality of any act of the Government or questions the wisdom of any part of its policy. They very cordially adopt the maxim 'the King can do no wrong.' Of course all such are loud and clamorous in their denunciations."

But while we signalize the denunciations of the Confederate authorities, with which Gov. Brown's message is so largely pervaded, it must not be understood that he gives utterance to anything looking toward the restoration of the Union and the authority of the Constitution. He everywhere professes himself as strongly for the independence of the South as does Jeff. Davis himself, and is no less vigorous in urging that "till proper arrangements can be made to adjust our difficulties by negotiation," the rebels must carry on the war, "cost what it may in blood or treasure." Although, therefore, we can see no direct or immediate hopes from the course of such men as Gov. Brown, the Executive of one of the most powerful States of the South, we must recognize the fact that a dispute as bitter between leaders as prominent as these, constitutes another of the many signs of weakness and approaching dissolution which we have lately been receiving from the Southern Confederacy.

The Great Eastern Salvage Case.

We publish this morning, at length, Judge Shipman's opinion in the suit brought by Hamilton E. Towle against the steamship *Great Eastern*, to recover salvage for repairing her rudder, the shaft of which had been broken in a storm at sea. As will be seen, the Judge decrees that he recover $15,000 salvage.

The case is one of great interest. That it is connected with the *Great Eastern* would of itself increase the interest felt in the case, whether here or in England, for anything that relates to that enormous ship attracts attention which would not be felt where any other vessel in the world is concerned. Then again, all our sailors and shipping men have some national feeling in it. That an American passenger on board an English steamer, should have been able to devise means of remedying the disaster occasioned by the breakage of that rudder-shaft, after the officers of the vessel had tried in vain to accomplish it, is felt to be something of a national advantage over John Bull, and almost every one who is interested in shipping will feel glad to have that advantage confirmed by the decision of a Court in Mr. Towle's favor.

The case is also one of intrinsic importance. It was sharply contested on questions of fact and questions of law. On behalf of the vessel, it was urged very strongly that Mr. Towle was a passenger on board the vessel, and that it was the rule of the Admiralty Courts that a passenger could not recover salvage for services performed while the relation of passenger still existed. Judge Shipman examines the authorities on this point, and comes to the conclusion that the true rule is, that a passenger may recover salvage for services rendered by him to the vessel on which he is a passenger, provided those services are not mere ordinary services, such as pumping or aiding in working the ship by usual and well-known means, but are of an extraordinary character and beyond the line of his duty.

This principle being settled, there seems to be little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that Mr. Towle was entitled to recover salvage. The ship was in great peril. Her paddle-wheels were disabled, so that she was dependent upon her propeller engine; her rudder shaft was broken off so that she could not steer, and she lay in the trough of the sea for about thirty-six hours, during which time her officers had made repeated efforts to devise some means of steering the vessel, but in vain. Mr. Towle then, with the consent of the Captain of the vessel, took hold of the affair and carried out a plan which he had already devised for steering the vessel, by means of which the ship was carried out of the trough of the sea and carried in safety into port.

Such services as these are clearly not the ordinary services which it is the duty of every passenger to render to a vessel. A passenger might be required to pump, to pull and haul, or to do any other act under the direction and authority of the officers of the vessel; but to take charge and responsibility, to plan and to oversee the execution of his plan—these are clearly extraordinary services, within the meaning of the cases. If not, they might be required of every passenger. But no one would claim that it was the duty of every passenger on board the *Great Eastern*, even if ordered by her officers, to have devised means for repairing that broken rudder shaft, or to have put those means in execution. Ordinary services they would be bound to render. Those which they would not be bound to render, must be extraordinary.

As to the amount of the salvage decreed, it is not large in comparison with the value of the property, the vessel being worth at least half a million dollars. And if any one thinks that Mr. Towle is pretty well paid for his day and a half of labor, let him think of the responsibility which he would have had to bear, in case of failure.

The opinion is a long one, but it will be read by many who are interested in navigation both here and abroad, and may excite some comment in England, unless indeed they have become weary of the great ship and of everything connected with her.

British Royal Naval Seamen—English Sailors Deserting to Serve in our Men-of-War.

England finds herself in a new trouble; she has miles of wooden walls, but is scarce of seamen to man them. The thousands of men who were shipped for service in the Crimean war have left the Royal naval service, their terms of enlistment having expired; and it has been stated, by the best of authority, that not one-tenth part of these men can be induced to return and serve under their native flag and pennant. England has become alarmed; she finds her best seamen leaving their homes, seeking, first employment in our merchantmen, and next in our war vessels. Once here, these men are lost to the English navy forever. The leading army and navy organ, speaking on this subject says: "The question of how the British Royal navy is to be manned for the future is becoming daily of increasing importance, and there is at present difficulty of finding men for the *Victoria* and *Achilles*."

Contrast our naval strength: (we speak only of *personnel*:) We are shipping now at the rate of one hundred seamen per day, and could greatly increase this figure did the Navy Department desire it. We have no trouble in filling our ships with good men, and many of these very seamen are the ones who served Her Majesty through the Crimean war and have quit her service forever. Well may she become alarmed when she sees her own ships idling in the dock-yards, and knows that month after month the ships whose cruises have expired come home but to turn their crews of highly-trained seamen and gunners over to the United States Navy. There is no help for her. Many vessels are out upon foreign stations and must return home for repairs, and more or less of the crew uniformly desert and steer for America. Why do we not see such squadrons of British war vessels in our harbor as the French have here? Simply because if they laid here half as long as the Frenchmen do, they would not have enough of a crew to brace around a royal yard.

Seamen in the British Navy enlist for periods of five, seven and ten years, and for the cruise of the vessel at a lower rate of pay. The term of enlistment is too long, the pay is too small, and the rations do not begin to compare with those of our war vessels. The English sailor is never contented—he will "growl." But owing to some cause, when they have made a short cruise in our ships, they are among the best men we have.

It will soon be time for the British Channel fleet to go into Winter harbors, and with renewed facilities and large inducements to enter the American navy, the Royal navy may expect a further depletion of her number of seamen. Merchantmen from England to American ports are paying large sums for the voyage across the Atlantic, and it is to the interest of the shipping agent and "land shark" to send them over here; and the same monied inducements places them on board of our naval vessels. Merchant vessels are compelled to lie in our bay for days and sometimes weeks before they can procure a crew sufficient to work them across the Atlantic; but they return with full crews, which are readily procured for them in any British port. England has good cause for her alarm at the rapidly decreasing number of her naval seamen.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The movement to provide a Thanksgiving Dinner for the soldiers and sailors goes on bravely, and yet much remains to be done. The work must be all completed this week. The Committee estimate that they need thirty thousand dollars in money, besides the large contributions in kind which they expect. They have raised in four days nearly half this sum, but they want the remainder at once. There is a sufficient willingness to give. No one who is asked refuses, but there is not time to call upon every one, and if the movement fails of its completeness it will be owing to the neglect of those who, while heartily sympathizing with it and willing to aid it, do not come forward themselves, but wait to be asked. To all therefore, we say, if you are going to give poultry or meat or pies don't fail to send it to Getty's Building in Trinity Place, before Saturday. Cook it, if you can. If you can't, the bakers of the city are moving to cook it without charge, and to-morrow's paper will tell you where these patriotic men may be found, or you may send it uncooked to Getty's Building, and the Committee will see that it is cooked. To those who are so situated that they prefer to give money, we say send it to-day to Theodore Roosevelt, Treasurer, No. 94 Maiden-Lane, and don't be satisfied with giving yourself, but solicit your friends to give also. This is a noble movement. Not less than one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers and sailors are to have a good Thanksgiving dinner. Who will not do his share in giving it to them? It is not a movement for the soldiers of any State or locality, but for all in the armies and squadrons of the East. Don't let it fail for want of a few thousand dollars or a few thousand pounds of poultry. In one Ward of this City an association has been formed, a room taken, and an appeal placed in every house in the Ward. A similar course should be pursued, not only in the other Wards in this City, but in every town throughout the north and east. Nearly every one can become a contributor, but every one can become a solicitor.

Amusements.

Mr. Maretzek's second season of Italian opera commences at the Academy of Music to-night. It will consist, like the previous one, of eighteen regular performances—forming the subscription—with extra evenings and matinées. The company is the same as before. We all know and recognize its strength. One or two débuts yet remain to be made, but the accepted members of the troupe are sufficient to carry on the season, and bring it to a triumphant close.

The opera selected for to-night is "Il Poliuto." When it was revived a few weeks ago it created a profound sensation. Mme. Zucchi, whose progress in public favor has surprised her warmest admirers, is heard to singular advantage in the *rôle* of *Paolina*. The agitation of the Pagan lady at the apostacy of her husband, culminating, finally, in a fervid and extatic recognition of the faith he has embraced, afford unusual scope for the high dramatic powers of the prima donna. The action, too, is illustrated by music of considerable intensity and beauty. A combination like this needs only a great actress and a good singer to produce the most desirable of results. Mme. Zucchi is both, and the *furore* she created was unquestionable. Signor Massimiliani is also heard to great advantage in this opera. A popular, but somewhat erroneous idea prevails that this artist is deficient in the lower notes of his voice. In "Il Poliuto" and "Un Ballo in Maschera" he disabuses the mind of this impression. We may safely accept him as one of the best tenors we have ever had in this country, and this without being at all certain that he has yet done his best. The American custom of changing the opera every night is embarrassing and fatiguing to a new singer, and Signor Massimiliani has undoubtedly suffered from these conditions. His success is, therefore, the more legitimate and meritorious.

Mr. Maretzek's novelties for the present season are Donizetti's "Don Sebastian" and Auber's "Fra Diavolo." The first-named work is now in active rehearsal, and will be produced in a few days. The scenery and dresses are entirely new. They have taken many weeks to prepare, for the opera belongs to the spectacular order, and abounds in striking situations, dazzling tableaux, &c. Auber's work is very well known here in its English form. It is necessary to explain, therefore, that the Italian version is somewhat different. The latter was prepared by the composer for Covent Garden Theatre, London. Instead of the usual dialogue of the French stage it is supplied with recitatives. Five new numbers have been added to the score, and there are necessarily many improvements in the orchestration—the results of a larger canvass and a riper experience. Altogether the prospects for the coming eighteen

Nights are decidedly brilliant. The demand for seats, we are glad to hear, is unusually large.

There has been a marked revival in theatrical and general amusement business during the past week. Previous to the election it had declined very seriously, but the recovery was rapid and promises to be permanent. With a population that nightly taxes the domiciliary capacity of the city, it would be strange, indeed, if the mere handful of theatres we possess did not do well. The truth is, we require many more dwelling-houses, and many more places of amusement. Patronage flows so steadily into the latter that the old standards have been borne away. New pieces are ignored, good actors are dispensed with, and the only desire that a shrewd manager exhibits, is to open and close early. It is useless and ungenerous to quarrel with success; but it is impossible to deny that the success we are now witnessing is the result of accident. We should like to see a few more theatres erected, for the simple reason that they would excite a wholesome spirit of competition—a spirit which, as it is not at present needed, has ceased to exist. Why do capitalists hesitate to embark their surplus funds in such a promising enterprise?

The most notable revival of the past week was at the Olympic, where, on Tuesday evening, Douglas Jerrold's comedy of "Time Works Wonders" was respectably performed. We cannot say more than this, for the extent and character of the work certainly require greater completeness and exactness of representation than were bestowed upon them on the night in question. Mrs. Wood's company is strong enough for the lighter craft that float upon the tide of public favor, but it is not sufficient for the regular old-fashioned three-decker. Jerrold's comedy mounts all the guns that such a work can be expected to carry, and to serve them promptly requires a certain degree of uniform experience and skill on the part of the gunners. Because some of them are pointed with admirable precision, it does not blind us to the fact that others have misfired utterly. Plainly, there were many weak spots in the cast. Nevertheless, the inherent brilliancy of the dialogue surmounted even the tardiness of the stage manager, and kept the audience in their seats until near midnight. It has been objected that people do not ordinarily speak in the brilliant manner which the author has selected for the expression of their thoughts. However true the objection, we can only say it is a pity they do not. Perhaps, too, there are no very great "wonders" effected in the "time" that Mr. Jerrold takes to "work" them, but if he fails to astonish, he certainly does not fail to please. We are glad to hear, therefore, that the comedy will be repeated to-night, and twice more during the week. We doubt not that many of the defects which were noticeable on the first representation will have disappeared by to-night. Mrs. Wood, by the way, announces that she has a new and original comic drama in a forward state of preparation. It is called "Milky White," and will be produced on Monday next.

The "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" was played on Saturday night at the Winter Garden. There was a good audience to witness it, and the applause was as hearty as on the first occasion of its representation. The cast was unusually good; better than when Mr. Florence played the principal part. We are not disposed to think, however, that Mr. Clarke has superseded the last-named gentleman, although his personation of Robert Brierley was strong and good. Mr. Florence in this character displayed a remarkable aptitude for simple pathos, and his appearance contributed in no small measure to the sympathy which the unfortunate ticket-of-leave-man should never fail to arouse. His dialect was not very Yorkshire, nor is Mr. Clarke's for that matter, but the general conception of the part was natural and free from stage effort which cannot be said of his successor. The version played was the one used by Mr. Clarke on his starring trips through the country; that is to say, it is mutilated. The two comic characters, *Brown Jones* and *Emily St. Evremond*, are bodily eliminated—to protect, we presume, Mr. Clarke from from the inroads of comic actors whilst he is engaged in the serious business. Whatever the cause of the mutilation, it is unworthy of a Metropolitan theatre, and should the drama be repeated we trust that the text will be restored.

There will be two interesting concerts this week. The first takes place to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and is given by Miss Blanche Carpenter, assisted by Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mr. Farley, Signor Coletti, Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. J. M. Loretz, Jr., Mr. Wm. Dibble, Mr. G. Carmiencke and others. An original composition for five grand pianos has been prepared for the occasion, by Miss Carpenter, and will be rendered by herself, Messrs. Gottschalk, Mason, &c. We bespeak for the young lady a benefit worthy of the name. The second takes place at Irving Hall on Saturday next, the 19th instant, and is given by Mr. Alfred H. Pease—an American pianist, of decided ability, who makes his first appeal to a New-York audience on this occasion. A third concert will come off at Niblo's Saloon on Wednesday night. It is given by Mrs. O'Neill—a ballad-singer of repute—assisted by Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Frank Gilder, Signor Reme, &c.

The next regular performance at the Theatre Français, takes place to morrow (Tuesday) evening, at Niblo's Saloon. Dumanoir's comedy, "Les Femmes Terribles," will be played.

Mr. de Cordova will open his annual course of lectures at Irving Hall, on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, 15th inst., with one of his characteristic subjects: "The Old Maid." The public know enough of Mr. de Cordova's ability to believe that even this barren topic will be a fruitful one in his hands, and his newly invented "Mulierometer," which is said to be a triumph of humorous and delicate satire, is to be presented for the first time on this occasion. By means of a very liberal arrangement, every purchaser of a ticket for the course of lectures, will be provided with a rosewood seat, and standing in the aisles or any other form of crowding the hall, will not be permitted. This is commendable.

The announcements at the various theatres, &c., to-night, are as follows: At Wallack's, "Rosedale;" at Niblo's, "Fanchon;" at the Broadway, the "Victims" and the "People's Lawyer;" at the Winter Garden, "Babes in the Wood" and "Paul Pry;" at the Olympic, "Time Works Wonders;" at Barnum's, "Waiting for the Verdict;" at the Hippotheatron, an entire change of programme. Van Amburgh's celebrated Menagerie, No. 539 Broadway, (old Chinese Assembly Rooms,) opens for the season to-day.

We have but a line left to remind our readers that Artemus Ward and Heller are still delighting the town, and that the Glass Blowers, at Hope Chapel, will be found worthy of a visit.

Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.—This extensive and well-arranged zoological establishment, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, which was a favorite resort of families during all of last Winter, opens for the season to-day, the animals comprised in Mr. Van Amburgh's fine collection having just returned from a seven months' tour through the New England States. The exhibition will be open throughout the day and evening, and a variety of interesting performances are announced to take place at 11¼ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., each day. A newly-trained troupe of performing animals will be introduced for the first time in this city, while the elephant "Tippoo Saib," and highly-educated ponies, monkeys and mules will amuse and astonish visitors with practical evidences of their sagacity and superior training.

Fine Arts.

The fifth Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society opens at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday next.

Martel's picture of the "Central Park," is now on view at No. 720 Broadway.

Miss Harriet Hosmer's statue of "Zenobia" can be seen at No. 625 Broadway.

Snedecor's Gallery opens to-day, with a new collection of French, German and American pictures No. 768 Broadway.

THE DICTATOR.

Letter from Capt. Ericsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to assure you that there are no grounds for the apprehension you express in your columns today with reference to the *Dictator*. The various statements published about the draft of this vessel are all incorrect. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform those who take an interest in the matter that there has been no guess work or miscalculation about the draft of water of the ocean monitors. The *Dictator* drew, after the launch, half an inch less than estimated, while the *Puritan's* draft was within a quarter of an inch of the estimate. I need hardly observe that the weight to be put on board, after the launch, was known almost to a pound, and, therefore, ultimate disappointment respecting the draft out of question.

The draft of the *Dictator*, Nov. 2, published through the Boston journals, was thirty-one inches at the stern and forty-three inches at the bow. In corroboration of the accuracy of those dimensions, it may be stated that the superintending engineer reported that the ship, on the 8th, was thirty inches out at the stern and 43¼ inches out at the bow, showing a depression of seven-sixteenth of an inch, compared with the draft on the 2d. The cause of the discrepancy is obvious, the ship being under completion. Yesterday and the day before, the *Dictator* received additional 215,000 pounds of coal, besides stores, equipment and crew. Accordingly, the superintending engineer reports that this morning, while at anchor in the bay, the ship was 26 inches out at the stern, 37 inches at the bow and 19¼ inches out of water amidships.

When the *Dictator* was planned, it was assumed that, keeping the side armor 18 inches out of water amidships, would effectually protect the hull of the vessel against an enemy's shot during moderate rolling. Experience has shown that the maximum projection of the side armor above water amidships should be 16 inches, and that the fighting trim may, with propriety, be reduced to 12 inches, bow and stern being in that case two feet out. To bring the *Dictator* to the former immersion will require 22,000 pounds, the latter requiring 468,000 pounds in addition to the weight on board the ship this day.

In considering the proper immersion or fighting trim of an iron-clad, which, like the *Dictator*, is intended to meet foreign iron-clads at sea, it will be well to bear in mind the recent improvement of naval ordnance in Europe. It is no longer the sixty-eight pounder that will be encountered, but projectiles which will put the side-armor of the *Dictator*, heavy as it is, to a severe trial. It will be well, therefore, to keep this side armor well under water, more particularly since rolling, to a certain extent, must always be looked for. The great buoyancy of the *Dictator* at her present draft, viz., sixty-two thousand pounds to the inch, is an important feature connected with the question of immersion.

The supposition that the rudder of the *Dictator* had been damaged in launching the ship is quite erroneous. Nor is the published statement correct that the steering-gear is incomplete and out of order. The mechanism applied for working the rudder of this ship is considered by those best qualified to judge the most complete in the naval service. Under direction of the Navy Department, three distinct steering machines have been erected; one outside the turret, one within the pilot-house, and a third placed on the berth-deck, under the turret. Each machine, or apparatus, operates by itself, but so arranged that the three may be worked together. The rudder has two tillers, one above and the other below deck, independent of each other. The upper one is actuated by a chain on deck; the lower one by a wire rope, suspended under the deck beams. The trouble experienced with the rudder is simply this, that while the ship was aground at the Navy-yard, sand washed into the step in which the pivot works on which the rudder turns. It will be proper to observe, that when the *Dictator* was taken from the Delamater works to the Navy-yard, two men could work the rudder—a positive proof that no damage was received during launching. Commodore Rodgers, I am informed, intends to run his ship at a slow rate in the bay, until the sand is crushed and washed out of the step, and the pivot made to work free. The run to-day, it appears, caused the rudder to work with considerably greater ease than yesterday. It is to be hoped that the naval reporters will not imagine that the Commodore is trying for speed while he is merely engaged in putting his rudder in proper working order.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. ERICSSON.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

The Crisis and the Remedy.

From the Macon Telegraph and Confederate.

In the brief remarks which follow, we shall attempt to indicate the grand moral aspect of the time, as developed by the politico-military situation—to point out its natural suggestions, and to inquire how far these are disregarded and contravened by present practices and the propositions which emanate from politicians—which are now being discussed in the public prints, and which threaten to assume the form of law in the approaching session of Congress.

The limits of a brief newspaper article, require that we should but hint, where amplification would be appropriate, and touch the various points so lightly that the whole performance will necessarily appear crude and disjointed. This will be immaterial if the various suggestions thrown out shall attract the mind of the intelligent reader—lead him to thought and inquiry, and so aid in arresting a course of procedure, fatally repugnant to the plain lessons of the day. We may also be required to speak with a degree of candor and plainness which will subject us to misrepresentation; but that has ever been the misfortune of truth in combats with error and prejudice.

What then is the grand moral feature of the day, as compared with the politico-military situation? It seems to us there can be but one answer to this question. In the latter part of the fourth year of this war, unrivaled for blood and desolation, we find ourselves surmounting that crest in the vista of time which had hitherto bounded our range of observation. We have been approaching it with weary footsteps and conscious loss of power. As we ascend, leaving behind us the dread march of four years of strife and desolation, we flatter ourselves that beyond this landmark the prospect must brighten. Surely the smiling sunlight and the green valleys and bright waters must disclose themselves to our longing view. We gain the summit, we look beyond, and hope sinks in bitter disappointment. Instead of peace, the second seal of the Apocalyptic vision reopens. We behold the red horse and the fearful rider with drawn sword and garments rolled in blood.

To drop all figures—the prospect of peace, notwithstanding our hopes to the contrary, may be as distant as ever, and however exhausted by the past, nothing now remains but to gird up our loins for new toils, struggles and sufferings. We enter anew, in the fourth year of the war upon a trial of persistency and endurance with our relentless foes.

Now what are the plain conditions of success in such a struggle? We say the first and main one is a superior husbandry of our resources. If, under a delusion of bringing this war to a close by hard fighting and victory, we have taxed our people and our armies to a greater extent than can be endured for any length of time, we must modify our policy. Have they been so taxed? Who can doubt it? History proves that the fifth of an arms-bearing population is the most that can be permanently sustained in the field. Counting out the slaves, we are putting all, and more than all, our arms-bearing population in the field. Gray-haired sires of fifty, and even sixty, are turned out by our wiseacres of Congress and the State Legislatures to sicken and die in camp, when the experience of all mankind, from the days of ancient Greece and Rome to this day, has demonstrated that the extremest verge of fitness for the hardships of war, even in Europe, was forty-five; and when every intelligent man knows that an European of forty-five is practically much younger than a man of the same age in the Confederate States. Is it possible to exaggerate the enormous waste of such a policy? To make, at best, an inefficient soldier, and, in point of actual fact, to fill your hospitals with the fathers of the land, you take from husbandry your most efficient producers—from society the great bonds and guardians of social order—the men who must feed your armies in the field, take care of their wives and children, pay the taxes, enforce labor on the plantations, in short, do everything which makes the State a power, except campaigning in the field, for which they are wholly unfit. Is this the way to husband your resources for a long trial of endurance?

Nor is this all. In order to put such men in the field, (as well as what are called exempts,) you have broken faith with them. We care not what courts may decide as to the power of the State to do what the Confederacy has voluntarily obligated herself for a consideration *not* to do; the fact is that most of these men bought the right to superintend their crops by binding themselves to turn over to the Confederacy, for the support of her armies, a large portion of their production. With these obligations in full force the parties are wrested from their farms, turned into the army, and their crops left both for cultivation and gathering to the negligence of an uncontrolled servile labor. Can they feel otherwise than wronged by such a procedure? A few days ago the Richmond *Sentinel* addressed a long and earnest remonstrance to the agriculturists of this class in Virginia, many of whom had resolved in disgust to plant nothing more than might feed their families during the war. At much length the *Sentinel* showed the suicidal impolicy of such resolutions, and proved that it was much better to submit to loss or ruin from inability to fulfill these bonded obligations on account of being called into the field, than to be ruined by the public enemy. This is true, but the public faith should be maintained. The people should not be betrayed into the assumption of obligations, the ability to discharge which is subsequently and unexpectedly taken away by their Government. It is of vast importance to prevent cross purposes and antagonistic policies between the Confederate and State Governments, which shall destroy each other, and that security in the public faith which is essential to patriotic devotion—indispensable to a spirit of patient endurance for the common good of the people.

Once more, in the teeth of these obligations, politicians and newspapers are threatening that the power of the obligers shall be still further sapped by the conscription of negroes for the army. This, so far from contemplating a wise husbandry of our resources, seems to us little better than sheer desperation. It is so preposterous—so contrary to all our hereditary opinions, policy and traditions, that it is positively unworthy of animadversion. We trust that Congress will spare the country the shame of even a serious discussion of such a proposition.

Lastly, the general tenor of military orders and private and public rumors seems to indicate a purpose to extend to every mechanical interest the same sweeping conscription which has been applied to agriculture. Skilled labor, whether employed in disseminating intelligence, fashioning metals, forming fabrics, or in any other pursuit indispensable to human comfort, or happiness, is to be remorselessly applied to the single function of carrying a musket. Surely, there can be no greater waste than this in a country where all the mechanics combined would make scarcely a division of the army. The press is to be stopped to make one more battalion of infantry. The people are to be harrassed in every ramification of industry and family comfort to make up the consumption in human life of one pitched battle.

Arts are to be swallowed up in arms, and agriculture devolved exclusively upon the African, released from tutillage or superintendence. The newspaper, which has been the life and soul of the revolution, as essential to the comfort of the soldier in the camp as to his grey headed sire, his wife and his sisters at home, will chronicle no more its tidings of grief or triumph—its lists of heroic slain or laureled victors—the events of home, or the tidings from abroad—the newspaper, which has stirred up the people to every sacrifice thus far necessary to self-defence—is to vanish at last in the all-engulphing fury 'to fill the army.'

To crown the whole and make short work of an article much too long, we mean to say that there is hardly a measure of the past year, or one which is now contemplated or threatened, which does not appear to us at war with the true policy of the country, as developed by recent events. The most of these have been schemes of wasteful expenditure—temporary expedients, which are always costly expenditures. The real call now is for retrenchment and economy in every part—the practice and the proposal is for desperate outlay. Our future is ruin or a patient endurance of what may prove a long strife which is to test every resource to the utmost, but our actual policy is that of the gambler, who risks his whole pile on a single cast of the dice.

But we must have men—our army must be filled—say you. Yes, our armies must be kept up, and according to the highest authority, three-fourths of the enrolled soldiers are absent from the camp without leave. Then, instead of hunting up absentees, you propose to enroll still more from classes who should not be enrolled—to put men in service, who are unfit to serve—whose service is death to themselves and their country. You propose to destroy agriculture and arts and disorganize society in order to meet the requisition of a long and exhausting war! Can futuity go further!

Instead of this, suppose you take the first lesson in economy—"gather up the fragments that nothing be lost"—call in the absentees and bend every energy to the thorough discipline, equipment comfort and efficiency of the army. Immense hosts are not necessary to successful defence. A small army in the best condition, is far better than a large one ill-provided and disorganized. The first demand of the times is a sound economy of men and material.

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MARRIED.

Germond—Adams.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. E. W. Bliss, Henry S. Germond and Mary, daughter of Joseph H. Adams.

Knox—Knox.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 10, by Rev. Hugh Blair, John Knox and Mary A. Knox, all of this city. No cards.

☞ Philadelphia and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

DIED.

Bradley.—At New-Orleans, on Sunday, Oct. 2, of congestive chills, James H. Bradley, Major of First New-Orleans Volunteers, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 30 Essex-st., on this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. May his soul rest in peace.

Cooper.—On Friday, Nov. 11, at Hastings on Hudson, William S. Cooper, of this city, aged 82 years.

His remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Cooke.—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 13, Georgiana Elizabeth, wife of the late William R. Cooke.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner Lexington-av. and 35th-st.

Griffiths.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 12, Juliet W. Griffiths, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral service to take place Monday, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 26 6th-st.

Gregory.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, Rebecca A., wife of Benjamin B. Gregory, and eldest daughter of William C. and Amelia M. Barber, aged 21 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 112 Cannon-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Hopson.—Killed, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Corp. Edward P. Hopson, Co. D, Ind. Conn. Heavy Artillery, aged 22 years, son of Rev. Oliver Hopson, Poultney, Vt.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

Minturn.—On Friday morning, Nov. 11, Anna Aspinwall, infant daughter of John W. and Louisa Minturn.

Orton.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, Harry Halsey, youngest child of William H. and Sarah A. Orton, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 150 West 33d-st.

Ranges.—In this city, on Saturday morning, Nov. 12, Appolonia, wife of John Ranges, aged 34 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, corner 6th-av. and 15th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 12¾ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Rogers.—At East New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 12, James Rogers, Jr., son of Capt. James Rogers.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Liberty-av., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Smith.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, very suddenly, Richard J. Smith, President of the Hamilton Insurance Co.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Shandley.—After a short illness, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Thomas J. Shandley, aged 28 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his father and his brothers Michael and Edward J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Mary's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

Tolles.—On Monday, Nov. 7, at Winchester, Va., of wounds received Oct. 11, Col. C. W. Tolles, Chief Q. M. of Gen Sheridan's army, in the 37th year of his age.

Tolles.—Also, at Winchester, on Friday, Oct. 28, Ericsson Mapes, only son of Col. C. W. and Sophie G. Tolles.

Funeral services will take place at Grace Church, Newark, on Monday, Nov. 14, at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family of Col. Tolles, and those of his father-in-law, Prof. J. J. Mapes, are invited to attend. Carriages will be at the Market-st. depot, Newark, on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 13, Charles F. Williams, aged 39 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 226 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

Wilsey.—In Bergen, N. J., Margaret, widow of the late Dr. F. L. Wilsey, aged 66 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst, at 1 o'clock P. M, from Palisade-av., Bergen, N. J.

Wyeth.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, at the residence of her parents, Richmond Hill, near New-Dorp, S. I., Annie Florence, the eldest daughter of Nathaniel J. and Annie Caroline Wyeth, aged 9 years and 3 months.

The relatives, friends and neighbors of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next, from the house.

Wheeler.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 11, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Martha Jane, wife of John Wheeler, Jr., aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Grand-av., between Fulton and Gates avs., Monday, at 1 o'clock.

Watson.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, Thomas, the beloved son of Richard and Florence Watson, aged 15 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 14th inst., from the residence of his parents, No. 85½ Division-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Wiggin.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, at Greenpoint, L. I., after a lingering illness, Margaret J. Wiggin, eldest daughter of J. R. Wiggin, Esq.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Universalist Church in Noble-st., Greenpoint, Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M, without further invitation.

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Either of the above sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK.

In pursuance of instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, regulating the assessment and collection of the Special Income Tax on the income of 1863, the Assessor of this district hereby notifies all persons concerned, that the lists containing the assessments of said Special Income Tax, are open at this office, No. 563 Broadway, for examination, and that the said lists will remain open for and during the space of ten days from the date hereof; that relief may be obtained during said ten days from any erroneous or excessive assessment made by any Assistant Assessor, on application to the Assessor, at the office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., but that appeals from assessment made after the examination of witnesses, as provided in sec. 14, act of June 30, 1864, must be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

GEORGE F. BELLOWS, Assessor.
No. 563 Broadway, Nov. 14, 1864.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, by Dr. Trall; 300 engravings; 1,000 pages, with glossary. Table of contents and index complete. $4 50. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

☞ All works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Phrenology, &c.

POLITICAL.

VETERAN UNION CLUB.
THE BALLOT HAS RATIFIED THE VERDICT OF THE BULLET.

The members of this Club will meet at headquarters, No. 710 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock, to serenade our Representatives elect, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Hon. WM. A. DARLING; also Major-Gen. BUTLER and WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

Per order.
F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President.
A. L. Curtis, A. M. Burtis. } Secretaries.

BLOW! YE THE TRUMPET BLOW!!

The Union men of the Sixteenth Ward will assemble in mass meeting at the old Union Headquarters, No. 245 8th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to celebrate the recent great victory. Hon. Horace Greeley, Theodore Tilton, Esq., Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Butler G. Noble, and others, will address the meeting.

S. LASAR, J. JORDAN, C. S. SPENCER, } Committee of Arrangements.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. Levett's "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

SKINNER'S
PULMONALES
FOR COUGHS

Immediately relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Lassitude, Thirst and every symptom of the first stages of Pulmonary Consumption. They are white, in form of a wafer, and as suitable for the infant in the cradle as the patient of three score years and ten. Orators and all who overtax the vocal organs receive instant relief by their use. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by E. M. SKINNER, Chemist, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.

The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

DIAMOND RINGS

of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

INTERNAL REVENUE—
VIIIth District of New-York,
XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards,
Assessor's Office, No. 249 Fourth-Avenue,
New-York, Nov. 14, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Joint Resolution of Congress of July 4, 1864, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued in accordance therewith, the list of assessments for the special duty of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, of all persons residing in this district, is now completed, and that the said list will remain "open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same," for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof at my office above designated. And further, that immediately after the expiration of ten days (excluding Sundays) from the date hereof, to wit, on the 26th day of November, 1864, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations contained in said list. All appeals must be in writing, and must state the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
Assessor Fifth District, N. Y.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE "Rose Hill Ladies" Soldiers' Relief Association, will be held at the Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15. The Rev. Dr. Crosby will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Alfred Cookman and Rev. Mr. Buckland.

The choir of the church have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—GREAT REDUCTION in Prices at NEELY'S Family Shoe-store, No. 338 Bowery, corner Great Jones-st., who has on hand the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Fall and Winter Goods in this city.

Ladies' Heavy Goat Balls, from.......................$2 to $4
Gents' Boots and Balls, from.......................2 to 7

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VONEISENBERG'S
NEW INVENTION
FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGCONI

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, neuron, a nerve, and logos, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nervous nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualised and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Catarrh Cured.

Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me al together. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

New-York, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, Lawrence Grenna, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case. I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with *both* eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, this 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and bungs sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

95,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

45,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

8,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

15,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

20,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

70,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

32,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers' name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 21, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 9, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, to Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—FOUR NEW high-pressure engines complete, 7 inches bore of cylinder, 12 inches stroke. These engines are plain and substantial, built for durability, and suitable for the oil wells; can be used either horizontally or vertically. Also, one vertical oscillating engine, 8 inches cylinder, 10 inches stroke, perfectly new. Can be seen at the office of SAMUEL SNEDEN, foot of Quay-st., Greenpoint.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVING disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PUBLIC auction, by order of the Orphans' Court of Monmouth County, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, being the estate of the late Samuel Parker, at Black Point, containing 110 acres of upland, and about the same of sedge meadow bounded on the north by the North Shrewsbury River, east by the South Shrewsbury River, and on the south and west by the public roads. On the premises are two good dwelling-houses, with necessary outbuildings; peach and apple orchards, asparagus and strawberry beds, ice-pond, &c. It is mostly tillable and noted for early market culture; has about fifteen acres of woodland.

This property is situated directly opposite the Highlands of Navesink, and commands a splendid view of the ocean, rivers, &c. There are numerous fine building sites on the rivers which can be made exceedingly valuable.

The Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad is now being built opposite this place, and there is daily communication by steamboat and railroad; by steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* to Red Bank, six miles from this place, and by steamboat *Meta* to Port Washington, one mile from the place, both from foot of Murray-st., North River. Terms made known on day of sale.

Persons attending the sale will take steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* at 10½ A. M., or 3½ P. M., on TUESDAY, the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Tayler, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N. J. The lot is about 45 feet front and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st.; the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.
ELLIS DUNN.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—FOR SALE, 150 ACRES of good land, 70 of timber and 80 cultivated, on the Albany turnpike near the river, 3½ miles north of Poughkeepsie. One of the finest building sites in the State; a stream of water with lake and water power; plenty of muck, gravel and sand for farm and building purposes; a number of apple trees, 300 or 400 grape vines, mostly Concord. Apply to JOSEPH BEACH, No. 124 Fulton-st., New-York, or to M. S. BEACH, near the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FARM EVER OFfered in Somerset County, New-Jersey; 160 acres; commodious buildings; abundance of choice fruit; 2,500 bearing peach trees; also, a magnificent country seat at Morristown; 100 small farms wanted. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

PALISADE PROPERTY, OPPOSITE DOBBS' FERRY.—Valuable country seat for sale at auction, at Sneeden's Landing; a new house, 14 rooms, carriage house, 4½ acres of land, fine view of the river; will be sold to close an estate on the 15th of November, at 10 o'clock. Apply at No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Short Hills, Milburn, N. J., one hour from this city, by Morris and Essex road; convenient house and outbuildings, with twenty acres. Price $12,000. Apply to the Depot Master, at Milburn, or address F, Box No. 443 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 283 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Apply to Mrs. LEDYARD, No. 101 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or to S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 15th-st., New-York.

FOR CASH WITHIN TWENTY DAYS—One of the finest country seats in Orange, N. J., for two thirds its value, containing 13½ acres, entirely covered with fruit and ornamental trees; house, green-house, summer-house, carriage-house, graperies, stables, &c., &c. Address Box No. 92 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house, and lot on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA basement brick house and lot, on 5th-av., south of 34th-st., with all of the modern improvements, in good order, with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW PRIVATE STABLE, about to be built on Lot No. 112 East 26th-st.; lot 20 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 6 inches. Plans can be seen at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 56 acres, at Spring Valley, Rockland County; also a splendid farm of 95 acres, at Peekskill; has a fine view of Hudson River. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES, NEAR White Plains depot, with substantial house and outbuildings. Offered very low, on liberal terms.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONnecticut, finely situated near the depot, to rent until the 1st of May. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY situated at Staten Island, with a southerly exposure and view of the Lower Bay; a comfortable Winter residence; within 45 minutes of Wall-st. To a desirable tenant will be rented on favorable terms, and use of a pair of horses if required. Address Box No. 1,676 Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, MODERN improvements, situate in 60th-st., near Lexington-av., and immediate possession; privilege of a year from May next. Apply to No. 126 East 35th-st.

TO LET—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, TWO FURnished rooms, to single gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 32 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR A SMALL, CAREFUL FAMily, a furnished house, from 1st December, for 6 months. Address, stating terms and location, S. N., Box 1,182 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed)
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE SIMONSON.
LEWIS M. BROWN.

In consequence of a desire on the part of many of my friends that I should attend more thoroughly to the developments of large petroleum interests in New York State, (in which the late firm of SIMONSON & BROWN have a large share,) I have withdrawn from the late firm, and may be found at the office, No. 11 Johnston Building, No. 30 Broad-st. Mr. GEO. SIMONSON will continue the stock business at No. 39½ Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864. LOUIS M. BROWN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & GIGNOUX, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm of CUSHMAN & GIGNOUX will be settled by JAMES J. CUSHMAN, who is authorized for that purpose.
JAMES J. CUSHMAN.
REGIS C. GIGNOUX.

Nov. 12, 1864.

JAMES J. CUSHMAN will continue the business of buying and selling Stocks, Gold and Government Securities, at No. 54 Wall-st.
JAMES J. CUSHMAN.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER McDONALD, JR.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above-named parties, known as THE NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved and the undersigned appointed the Receiver thereof and also Referee to take and state the firm accounts; notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at my office, No. 61 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1864, at 3, P. M. of that day. GEO. W. WINGATE, Receiver and Referee.
Dated, New-York, Nov. 3, 1864.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY EVENING last, in Broadway, near Union-square, a FAWN-COLORED SKY TERRIER slut, called "Fanny." The owner's name upon the collar. Apply at No. 95 9th-st.

$5 REWARD.—RETURN THE GUN-LOCKS marked "Perrin" one, and the other "Perkins," and keep the coat in which they were; no questions asked. No. 42 Pine-st., 2d floor, Room No. 1.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Office No. 36 Pine-st.,
WILL SELL,
ON
TUESDAY, NOV. 15TH, 1864,
Under Port Warden's Inspection,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
AT WHEELER'S STORES,
ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
about 25,000 bushels of damaged Wheat, just landed from ship "John Gladstone."
Terms of sale—Cash.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
85 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
60 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
232 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.

Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed.) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Will sell
At their Salesrooms,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
the following favorite brands of genuine Havana SEGARS:

20,000 La Rosa de Cuba.
30,000 Clavel de Santiago "Conchas."
5,000 Brevas de.
10,000 Londres.
6,000 Prensados Flor.
5,000 Regalia Britannica.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF
J. D. GIBSON, ESQ., NAVY AGENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS—Consisting of Bread, Pork, Rice, Flour, Sugar, Beans, Dried Apples, &c., &c. CLOTHING, &c.,—Consisting of Round Jackets, Flannel Jumpers, Trowsers, Shooting Frocks, Seamless Coats, Under Shirts, Drawers, Shoes, Sattinet, Flannel, &c. SMALL STORES—Consisting of Tobacco, Beeswax, Thread, Tape, Silk, Buttons, Brushes, Mustard, Pepper, &c., &c. Also a quantity of old barrels, boxes, &c. A list of the articles to be sold can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

HARRY C. COOKE will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, parlor suites, pianos, carpets, mirrors, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON SPRING-ST. AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1864,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marrin, Esq., Referee.

SPRING-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, together with alley privileges, known as No. 207 Spring-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

EIGHTH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the north side of 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place,) 120 feet west of 2d-av. Lot 26x112.10.

Maps at the auctioneer's office,
No. 3 Pine-st.
B. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE PROPERTY ON NORFOLK-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,
By order of Ellis S. Potter, Esq., Executor of Estate of Samuel Udell, deceased.

NORFOLK-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 69 Norfolk-st., west side, between Broome and Delancey sts. The buildings consist of a two-story and attic brick-front house in front, and a four-story brick house on the rear. Lot 25x100, with alley-way of about three feet on the southerly side.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, OF FINE DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM AND RESIDENCE, on the premises, at 12 M. The estate of Dr. D. Wortman, East Fishkill, two hours' ride from Fishkill Landing, one from Fishkill Village, 1½ from proposed depot on Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, now in process of construction. The farm is in the midst of splendid country and scenery, and excellent social and church advantages. Contains 96 acres of first-rate land, well cultured and fenced, watered by two beautiful creeks, house near their junction, fine water-view, and great opportunities for the modern improvements. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of EBEN MONROE, firm Ball, Black & Co., T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 59 Bread-st., or at premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 400 Shares American Telegraph Company.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD DIVIDEND.

ISAACS' HARBOR GOLD COMPANY,
OF NOVA SCOTIA.

OFFICE, No. 137 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, Nov. 21, 1864, to stockholders of record.

Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 16 to Nov. 22, inclusive.
WM. F. SHIRLEY, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY. A. M. WOOD, President.
O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE NOV. 15, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office:

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bonds. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF TAR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid by James, Wadsworth & Co., at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after the 15th of November inst., to stockholders of that date.
JAS. WADSWORTH, President.
CHAS. V. WARE, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—BY A gentleman and wife, with nurse and child, a suite of three furnished rooms on the second floor, with private table. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHed, in a private family, without board. Location, 4th to 30th-sts., between 6th and 3d avs. Address A. L., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms on second floor, and first-class board, at No. 82 2d-place.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:

President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

$20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Note Brokers and dealers in all forms of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 44 Pine-st.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL
STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING
REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR
SALE AT
NICOLAY'S
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq. .... New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL .... Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. .... New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER .... Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D. .... New-York.
J. T. SANGER .... New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH .... New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion, while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON .... 229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY .... 260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING .... 363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE .... 8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN .... 237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.

President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
Bankers—FISK & HATCH.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,
10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,

OR AT

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY,
CAPITAL—$500,000.
100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
Shares full paid without further assessment.
OFFICE, No. 92 MAIDEN LANE.
President, CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
Secretary, WILLIAM C. CARMAN.
Treasurer, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
Superintendent, LEWIS P. BROWN.

TRUSTEES:

Christopher Tyler, of Christopher Tyler, New-York.
Thomas A. Cummins, of Thomas A. Cummins, New-York.
Francis B. Cooley, late of Cooley, Farwell & Co., N. Y.
George M. Groves, late of Groves, Northrup, Taylor & Co., New-York.
John V. Clark, late of Dater, Clarke & Co., New-York.
Charles V. Faile, of Faile, Williams & Co., New-York.
Isaac D. Russell, of Russell & Irwin, Manf. Co., N. Y.
Joseph Larocque, of Bowdoin, Larocques & Barlow, N. Y.
Curtis G. Hussey, of C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Jeptha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Cleveland Ohio.
John S. Newberry, of J. S. Newberry, Detroit, Michigan.
J. Twing Brooks, President of Farmer's Bank, Salem, Ohio.

This Company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of two hundred and ninety-seven acres of oil land, owned by the Company in fee-simple, located in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on the westerly bank of the Alleghany River, and embracing both banks of "Hickory Creek." An ample working capital has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. Ten thousand shares *only* of the Capital Stock can now be subscribed for *at par*, at the Company's office, No. 92 Maiden-lane, where maps, &c., &c. can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway,
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 7th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATH. HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOS. M. COOPER,	O. W. WOODFORD,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	SAM. R. PLATT,
	BENJ. W. MERRIAM.

And at a meeting of the Board THIS DAY, NATH. HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH B. COOPER, Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE COLUMBIA BANK (CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the "National Currency Bank," of New-York City, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Thompson Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE, viz.: Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Grand-street and Forty-second-street and Dry Dock and East Broadway, by
S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., up stairs.

$55,000.—OIL-WELLS.—FOR SALE, five oil-wells, two in Oil City, 1, 2 Maltsey's Oil Creek, and 2, 3 Maltsey's. Splendid show of flowing wells, only from 300 to 550 feet down. Please address A. D. K., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF Holman Gold Mining Company Stock at $2 per share. Apply to T. H. NEVILLE, Nos. 37 and 39 Leonard-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL $1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B FROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties,
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

Trustees.

NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bernheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris,	Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss,	Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bernheimer,	Smith Barker, Jr.,
John H. Rhodes.	

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,
Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK.
$1,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 25th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost or stolen at Fall River Depot, in Boston, on Thursday, 4th inst., steamboat train, a single stone DIAMOND SHANK PIN, weighing 3½ karats, a little out of color, with slight flaw, set in gold and black enamel; the stone can be identified by many persons, both in this city and Boston. Any person returning the same to No. 49 Milk-st., Boston, will receive the above reward and no questions asked.
HENRY A. HALL.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
EASTERN STOCKHOLDERS—DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9, 1864.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the office of J. B. WIER, No. 45 Cedar-st. By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

ELECTION.

The annual election for Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1864. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY FOR directors of this bank, the following were duly elected for the ensuing year:

ABRAM IVES,	ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,	HENRY B. TREADWELL,
WARDROP J. HALL,	C. S. DELAPIERRE,
JOHN C. JOHNSON,	ALLAN HAY,
JOHN S. MITCHELL,	A. MASTERTON,
NATHANIEL WHEELER.	

And for Inspectors of next election,
J. K. HACKETT, MYRON PERRY,
W. H. BARTHOLOMEW.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, ABRAM IVES was unanimously elected President.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 8 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one-half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10.
S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 15, 1864, OF the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $30,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROUND corner rosewood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble-plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at D. WILLIAMS', first brick house on the southwest side of 52d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,512	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.......Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.......Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.......Saturday, Dec. 17.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.......Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.......Nov. 26
ETNA.......SATURDAY.......Dec. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT—THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.......WEDNESDAY.......Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.......Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 8 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,

from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Nov. 14.......COSTA RICA.......TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23.......OCEAN QUEEN.......SEABURY.
Dec. 3.......NORTH STAR.......JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

REGULAR LINE

For Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C.

The first-class iron steamship
MELVILLE, WALLINGTON, Master,
will leave Pier 13 E. R. as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,

No. 72 Broadway.

Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.

DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 362 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MEETINGS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL HEALTH CONVENTION will be held at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

PROGRAMME.—The morning sessions, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to the discussion of Health topics. Prominent lecturers on Hygiene, Sanitary Science and Health Reforms, will be present, and give lectures and take part in discussions.

EVENING SESSIONS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, S. R. WELLS, editor *Phrenological Journal*, will lecture on "MENTAL HYGIENE."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. R. T. TRALL, editor of *Herald of Health*, will lecture on "THE PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE."

THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. DIO LEWIS, of Boston, will lecture on "HOW TO RID THE WORLD OF INTEMPERANCE."

JAMES G. CLARK, the poet and balladist, will sing at each session.

Admission to the morning session free. To the evening lectures, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at FOWLER & WELLS, and at the door.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON OF every description for sale at low rates, by
A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 213 and 222 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.

Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.

E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:

7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States against the steamer LADY STERLING, her tackle, &c., and cargo, and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo were captured as lawful prize on the 28th day of October, 1864, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamers CALYPSO and EOLUS, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 22d day of November inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1864.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District Attorney, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a liberal share in and management of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents; undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to S. D. LAW, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOME PROpeller GEN. SHERIDAN, built at Rondout, by Morgan Everson. Length over all, 80 feet; breadth, 15⅜ feet; hold, 7 feet; engine, 18 by 18 diameter of cylinder, made by J. Lillin, at Rondout. The propeller can now be seen in the slip, at Hubert-st., North River. For terms, inquire of H. J. DEAN, corner of West and Hubert sts., or Morgan Everson or John Lillin, Rondout.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A BUSINESS man with capital wishes to engage in the wholesale groceries business, as special or general partner. Has large business acquaintance; prefers an established house. Best of reference given and required. Apply only with real name; will be strictly confidential. Address A. Box No. 1,360 New-York Post-office.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A TOLERABLY fair education, will hear of a certain plan by which he may realize about $100 from an expenditure of from $7 to $10. Address BONA FIDE, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, inclosing $3 as a return for the information.

$10,000.—WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING and commission house of several years' standing, a special partner with the above amount in gold; unexceptionable references required and given. For particulars, address W. S., *Journal of Commerce.*

GROCERY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST stands in Brooklyn; now doing a business of $75,000 a year. Address Box No. 234 Brooklyn Post-office.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER FOURTH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—The entire parlor floor on 24th-st. to let, with or without private table. Also, one second-story front parlor and bedroom on 4th-av. These apartments can be obtained on advantageous terms by desirable parties. Transient board $3 per day; monthly board for man and wife from $20 to $75 per week, fire and gas included. Single person $12.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 182 Chatham.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MADAME R. ACELIE TOGNO WILL open on the 15th November a day school for young ladies at No. 18 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For those sufficiently advanced in French, the whole course of instruction will be in that language. The second and junior classes will follow the regular course of English studies and receive daily lessons in French. References, Right Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Chas. King, Esq., LL.D., and others. Circulars stating terms, &c., can be obtained at the school.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—Second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, same side. In this well-established seminary, boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Limited number, 12; no day scholars. There will be, on the 20th inst., two vacancies. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 North Orange Post-office.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $107 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

AT NO. 713 BROADWAY—LADIES WANTed to take lessons in hairwork, Berlin wool work, superior styles, silk embroidery, &c. Class opens Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. For further information, call at Room No. 19, No. 713 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have private lessons, without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, No. 24½ 3d-av., Bible House, by Prof RICHARD, established in New-York 20 years. Lessons private.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. J. T. BIXBY, a recent graduate of Harvard, wishes to obtain one or two more private pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in Latin, Greek or mathematics.

REFERENCES—President Hill, of Harvard College; Prof. Francis Lieber, LL. D.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.; John McMullen, Esq.; Horace B. Claflin, Esq.; John E. Williams, Esq.; Geo. Bliss, Esq.

Mr. Bixby's address is No. 153 East 51st-st.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY desires to spend a portion of his time in teaching, either as private tutor or in a school. Qualifications: a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No. 9 University-place, New-York.

A STUDENT, WELL QUALIFIED TO teach the classics, the English branches, or history, would like to get teaching for a limited number of hours each week, in the city or vicinity; best of references given. Address F. B., No. 9 University-place.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the classics and mathematics will hear of a position by applying or addressing No. 251 Broadway, third floor.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, M. D.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnstone, the above-named CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, (who left England in the year 1844, and is believed to have gone to America,) is required to appear and claim the property to which he became entitled on her death. And take notice, that if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone do not so appear, or send in his claim on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, the executors named in the will of the said Mary Ann Johnstone will tender her said will for probate, and proceed to dispose of her property, as if the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone had died in her lifetime. Any person giving such information as will lead to the proof of the death of the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone (if dead) will be rewarded. Apply to Messrs. THOMPSON, PICKERING & STYAN, No. 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'

DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S

DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 5TH-AV.

Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Monday, Nov. 21.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 252 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., for ladies, misses and masters.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—ANY AMIABLE LADY OF wealth, refinement and respectability, not over 35, and matrimonially inclined, may secure a kind, affectionate, faithful, and every way eligible and congenial companion, by corresponding confidentially with the author of this sincere notice. Address ALFRED STANLEY, New-York City Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
8TH AND 9TH TIME THIS SEASON,
ROSEDALE.

WEDNESDAY, first time at this theatre, Morton's great comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will shortly be repeated.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF
the engagement of the Charming Young Artiste,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
whose Perfect Portraiture of her Original Character,
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
in the Beautiful Domestic Drama of
FANCHON
has been crowned with the most
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS.
Miss MITCHELL will be supported by the Principal Artists of the Company.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 21,
after a vast outlay and elaborate preparation, will be presented for the first time at this establishment the intensely absorbing Dramatic Romance entitled the
CORSICAN BROTHERS.
W. WHEATLEY
AS THE TWIN BROTHERS OF CORSICA.
THE CAST WILL BE OF UNUSUAL STRENGTH.
The Scenery, Complicated Machinery, Dresses and Appointments entirely New.
THE GRAND MASQUERADE SCENE
will introduce Premiere Danseuses, Double Corps de Ballet, Harlequenaders, etc., etc.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.......A. S. McMULLEN.
MONDAY, NOV. 14TH, 1864.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MISS BLANCHE CARPENTER,
Assisted by the following talent:
Miss Adelaide Phillips, (Contralto),
Mr. John Farley, (Tenor),
Signor Colletti, (Basso).
And the following Pianists:

L. M. Gottschalk,	Mr. Oerstermeyer,
Wm. Mason,	Mr. Pomeroy,
Wm. Dibble,	G. Carmienske,
J. M. Soretz, jr.,	and others.

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
CROWDED HOUSES
gather for
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who, owing to previous engagements to perform in other cities, will be unable to protract his brilliant career at this theatre beyond
NINE NIGHTS MORE.
The farewell nights will be devoted, as far as possible, to a constant variety of performances, offering to the friends and admirers of Mr. Clarke an opportunity of seeing him in many of his popular characters.
THIS, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL
will be presented, Tom Taylor's charming comedy,
BABES IN THE WOOD,
produced with new scenery and appointments.
Beetle (with an uproariously funny drunken scene)
M. J. S. CLARKE,
and Poole's comedy of
PAUL PRY.
Paul Pry.......MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

EXTRA CARD.
WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. S. CLARKE respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18. He avails himself of this opportunity of offering to the public and the gentlemen of the press the expression of his grateful acknowledgments for the uniform kindness extended to him during his protracted engagement.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1864, AT 7¾,
and every evening during the week,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
First appearances of
MR. HENRY COOK,
and his WORLD-FAMED ORIGINAL troupe of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
in combination with
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
including in the host of talent
MELLVILLE, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, M. M. SIEGRIST & CARRON,
YOUNG CARPENTIER, THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,
OLMA, MOLIQUE, YOUNG NICOLO,
MLLE. ANGELIQUE, THE FRENCH
PANTOMINE COMPANY.
Any attempt to describe in print
THE MARVELOUS FEATS OF INTELLIGENT SKILL
displayed by this astonishing company of
☞ DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS ☜
would be impossible—they must be seen to be believed.
FIRST NIGHTS OF
THE CORDE VOLANTE
of the renowned, highly-trained horse
GENERAL SCOTT;
of a new comic pantomime by the French company,
THE COOPERS;
of THE OLYMPIANS,
and a host of
OTHER ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY, and your knowledge of Natural History by visiting the Menagerie to-day.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
1. "THE OLD MAID,"
A Humorous and Highly Scientific Lecture.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) NOV. 15, 1864.
2. "THE FORTUNE OF MISFORTUNE,"
A Domestic Story,
Illustrated by a series of Tableau Vivants.
TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1864.
3. "MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA,"
A Humorous Narration of Personal Experiences.
TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1864.

With a view to prevent the overcrowding of the hall this season, a limited number of reserved seats will be issued, which can be obtained at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's,) No. 843 Broadway; and Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
In consequence of the
GREAT SUCCESS
which attended the programme offered at this theatre during the past week, it is respectfully announced for repetition on
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
consisting of the Laughable Farce,
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP,
and the Comic Musical Drama, entitled
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
AND ENTIRE COMPANY.

HOPE CHAPEL.
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN TROUPE OF GLASS-BLOWERS,
WHICH IS ONE WHICH IS DELIGHTED
BECAUSE THEY HAVE CROWDED HOUSES,
WHO ARE DELIGHTED WITH THE GLASS STEAM ENGINES AND THE ENTERTAINMENTS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1864,
LES FEMMES TERRIBLES.
Comedy in three acts, by M. Dumanoir.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

NO END OF MONKEYS TO AMUSE THE JUveniles at the Menagerie, which opens at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A HIT! A HIT!
THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT,
Pronounced by
UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATION
THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
Positively the LAST WEEK of
COMMODORE NUTT.
He sails for Europe in the steamer *City of Baltimore*, SATURDAY, 19th.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
PROFESSOR G. R. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
Praised by the press and applauded by the public.
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS.
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
A Domestic Dramatic Sketch,
HARVEST STORM.
TONY DENIER IN COMIC DANCE.
E. Wilkes' elegant Comedy,
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS.
EVENING, AT 7½.
The Great Drama Drama in three acts,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridgeman, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
MAMMOTH FAT GIRL, WEIGHING 487 POUNDS.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEALS, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD!
IS
AT HOME EVERY EVENING,
AT HOME EVERY EVENING,
and
ARTEMUS WARD RECEIVES CALLS
at
DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY,
where he has positively
NO OBJECTIONS TO SEEING YOU.
N. B.—The Hall is bounded on the north-west by Broadway and the head of Eleventh-street; on the south-east by a yard; on the north-east by a vacant lot, and on the south-west by Grace Church and the Parson's House.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
Open at 7½; commence at 8. Seats reserved without extra charge from 9 till 5
E. P. HINGSTON, Manager.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. to-day.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TWELFTH WEEK OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS'
COMBINED PERSONATIONS OF
JOSH BUTTERBY.......and.......SOLON SHINGLE.
First appearance at this theatre of the talented favorite
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT.
The vast audiences (greater than have ever before crowded this theatre) commanded last week by Mr. Owens' triumphs, offer convincing proof of their ever-freshening attractiveness, and Mr. Wood gladly announces, therefore, a continuation of their brilliant "run" FOR ANOTHER WEEK AT LEAST.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14TH, 1864.
72d night.......of.......PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
66th night.......of.......VICTIMS.
Mr. OWENS will probably appear, before the close of the season, in
A FAMOUS ROLE NOW IN REHEARSAL.

THE POLAR BEAR MAY BE SEEN FELICitating himself upon the approach of winter, at the Menagerie to-day.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets for One Dollar.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1864.
GRAND CONCERT
BY JOSEPH REYNER,
the celebrated English Tenor,
who will sing the popular song "No Slave Beneath that Starry Flag." He will be assisted by many well-known artists.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Waters' music-store, No. 481 Broadway. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

REOPENING OF
SNEDECOR'S GALLERY,
with a choice collection of French, Dusseldorf and American PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free.
No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st.

SKATING—AT MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway. Instructions and practice from 9 A.M. till 9 P.M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXES ON INCOME, LICENSES, PLATE, &c.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—8TH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1864.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amending the same,

Public notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of the 8th Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, embracing

TAXES ON INCOME OF THE YEAR 1863,
TAXES ON SILVER PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c., 1864,
LICENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865,

and that the above taxes have become due and payable, and that I shall attend daily (excepting Sundays), in person or by deputy, to receive payment thereof, at my office, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until the 30th day of November, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the said duties, taxes and licenses, so, as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.......MAX MARETZEK.
OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, NOV. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,
IL POLIUTO. IL POLIUTO.
With its unparalleled cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, in her unrivaled role of Paolina.
MASSIMILIANI, in his celebrated character of Polliutus.
BELLINI, in his great character of Severus.
WEINLICH as Callisthenes.
Conductor.......MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, NOV. 15.
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Positively only night of Donizetti's
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
With an extraordinarily brilliant cast, including
Miss KELLOGG in her great role of Linda.
Mlle. MORENSI.
Signori G. LOTTI,
BELLINI,
SUSINI,
DUBREUL.
On WEDNESDAY, DON GIOVANNI.
On FRIDAY, FAUST.
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
RIGOLETTO, RIGOLETTO.
In active rehearsal, and will be shortly produced,
DON SEBASTIANO.
Seats may be secured for any of the above-named performances at the Box Office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

539 VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S 541
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, will open on
MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 14,
and continue open
THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND EVENING,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., during the season. The public are respectfully informed that in this
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
may be found the
LARGEST COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS
in the world, which can be seen at the
LOWEST PRICE OF ADMISSION
required for any first-class exhibition in Europe or America.
THE VAST CONGREGATION OF
LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS
included in this Mammoth Menagerie, embracing
THE RAREST REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM
from the four quarters of the globe, will be found in
INTEREST, VARIETY AND MAGNITUDE,
infinitely to surpass any and all other undertakings of a similar nature ever inaugurated by private enterprise in this or any other country, presenting the
MOST MAGNIFICENT EXPOSITION OF
THE WONDERS OF CREATION
ever offered to the American public.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which will be presented an amusing display of sagacity and training by
EDUCATED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES.
The celebrated elephant trainer, FRANK NASH, will introduce the
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
in a great variety of most interesting and extraordinary feats, and Prof LANGWORTHY will give an exhibition of the mastery of man over the brute creation.
IN THE DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS,
Introducing for the first time in New-York his troupe of
NEWLY TRAINED ANIMALS.
Wild and ferocious as when taken from their native haunts, animals which are
TRAINED BUT NOT TAMED!!
Rendering the performance one of
THRILLING INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT!
Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the expenditures of the establishment the present season, the price of
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25 CENTS.
No half price. Positively no free list.

WILD ANIMALS IN BROADWAY—VAN Amburgh & Co.'s mammoth Menagerie opens at 10 this morning.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SEE
HELLER FIX HIS FIEND!
SEE
HELLER'S CHASE OF THE HOBGOBLIN.
THE MYSTIC SCARLET SPIRIT.
HELLER RIDDLES IT WITH A RAPIER!
HELLER AMPUTATES ITS LIMBS!
THE LEGS of the SPIRIT WALK WITHOUT A BODY!
TRIUMPH!
VICTORY AND CROWDED HOUSES!
HELLER'S SOLO—"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER."
SEDGWICK'S SOLO ON THE CONCERTINA.
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Orchestra Chairs can be secured from 9 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES AT Van Amburgh & Co.'s mammoth Menagerie, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, to-day.

THE GIRAFFE WILL RECEIVE HIS FRIENDS at Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. to-day.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,

NO. 726 BROADWAY,
manufacturers of square and cottage
PIANO FORTES.

Call and examine these instruments, and we will sell you one if you wish to purchase.

WORCESTER'S HINGED PLATE

PIANO FORTES are recommended by Gottschalk Mason, Berge, Fradel, and others, as possessing double the volume of tone and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary plan. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av., N. Y.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,

at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS,
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS.—FIVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS AT DEcided bargains; one parlor grand, made by Chickering, and four others of good city makers. Can be seen at Colton's, No. 724 Broadway. Also, three Plimpton's bedsteads.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY of style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 173 Wooster-st., near Bleecker.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best modern improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos, and Upright or Cabinet Pianos, excellent in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GABLER, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Please send for a circular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTE—VERY cheap, seven octaves, at No. 726 Broadway.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Picket Firing at Fort Steadman—Waiting to Hear the Result of the Election—Concentration and Action—The Ordnance Material of the Army—Pennsylvania Election Commissioners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON RAILROAD, Va., Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

Another of those insane attempts to violate the sanctity of our picket trenches occurred last night. Fort Steadman, near the Jerusalem plank-road, was the scene of this new exploit. Our boys, however, have had their sharp wits additionally whetted, and the reception of the rebels was quite warm and enthusiastic, although the "Johnnies" did not seem to fancy it in the light of a welcome. The pertinacity of these night attacks will have the effect of hastening any prospective movements that may be in contemplation, and in all probability Gen. GRANT will make a new move upon some fresh gambit.

Now that the election is over, and we are waiting impatiently for the news of the result, these silly and impotent attempts of the enemy to disturb our outer lines of defence and offence, cause much indignation among the officers and men. They are becoming restive, that is as much so as soldiers accustomed to perfect discipline can be, and if at any time the army should move out on the enemy, no matter where, they will have to chastise the willful arrogance of an insolent and crumbling foe.

The news of the preliminary arrangements of Gen. BUTLER in your city have reached us, together with the first fruits of the great victory which we sanguinely expect. Our "bayonets" here on duty enjoy hugely the calm and reliant orders of Gen. BUTLER, and I heard it more than once said, when the news of his departure arrived, that "Brother BEN would shake 'em up." I could not help remembering "the hand of steel beneath the glove," while reading his orders, and I have no doubt your Ex-Governor's "friends" recognized the gleaming fingers, and, in all probability, refrained from the pleasant exercise of their peculiar tactics.

As the news comes in our hearts are rejoiced at the confirmation of our hopes, and the sun-browned faces of Uncle ABRAHAM's nephews glow with pleasure. Appreciation of the sacrifices and services of the army is always welcome to the volunteers. Strengthen their hands, and their hearts will be renewed in hopeful throbs and earnest pulsations.

You will see by the telegraph that a movement of concentration is about to be inaugurated, and the highly-prized furloughs are to cease. Straws show which way the wind blows, and coming events cast their shadows before—rather old but very true. My necessarily brief and feeble idea of the ensuing Winter campaign, in a former letter, will, I am assured, be speedily confirmed.

The ordnance material of this army is in splendid order, the best firearms and the most approved specimens of ammunition are now in the hands of our men. The wharves at City Point resemble the interior of some leading arsenal, instead of the plain supply station of an army. The men are now ready for the fight, and their death-dealing tubes are new recruits to the carnage and din of battle. When our victorious army enter the City of Petersburgh they will not shame the generous and liberal people of the North, but with glancing blades and shining steel shame the sun. You may smile at my anticipating the entry into the "Cockade City," but I expect to be soon reveling in my description of the closing scenes of this gigantic and memorable siege. I speak by the card.

The enemy have brutally reinaugurated the fatal and fearful policy of shooting at every man they can see. Without appealing to a higher authority, our pickets have taken the bit of retaliation between their teeth, and many a grayback regrets the suicidal commands of his superiors. They are learning, to their cost, that a man is *no longer safe inside of a mile*. The repeating arm bewilders them and cows their saucy tempers.

There is no use telling your readers that cannon can be heard at intervals, but I merely mention the fact, as they form as important a part in the daily concert and nightly serenade, as the bass drum in one of your city bands. Like the roar and crash of vehicles in New-York, we could no more go to sleep without the clatter of the rifles or the thunder of the "big guns," than the denizen of the metropolis could dream without his beloved omnibus or clattering milk cart. Out here, instead of speaking of the firing, you more frequently hear some one remark, "How quiet it is to-night;" and, as if in answer to the speaker, it generally happens that some impatient mortar utters its hoarse remonstrance against the charge.

The beautiful specimens of ultra Democrats which the Pennsylvania section sent down here among us as Election Commissioners, have turned out chips of the old block. Two of these fellows, clothed in sheep's clothing, have been stripped of their borrowed plumes, and are now on their ignominious way to the War Department. These precious gentry came with their pockets filled with imperfect documents with which to cancel the honest efforts of our "rods of iron" to place Mr. LINCOLN in the chair which he has so long and successfully filled. Let us hope that a speedy doom will mete out to these miscreants their just reward.

Speaking by contrast, our lines are moderately quiet to-day, although I presume a stranger would deem a battle was in progress. But the air is not as "vocal" to-day as it usually is, hence the term.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Army in Motion—No Enemy Near—The Late Tragedy—Statement of Another of the Prisoners Sentenced to Suffer Death—Reconnoissances—Votes Cast in Pennsylvania Regiments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 9 o'clock P. M., 1864.

The whole army has been in motion to-day, and to-night a new line has been established, a temporary arrangement I presume. Army headquarters are a little north of Newtown. There is not an armed force of the enemy within twenty-five miles of our front.

Considerable rain has fallen during the last forty-eight hours, and the roads are consequently in a bad condition. A train of supplies from Martinsburgh to-day was several more hours on the road than usual, owing to the hard wheeling.

Up to this time not a word has been heard here as to the result of the Presidential contest. The Pennsylvania regiments have done better than was generally supposed. The votes polled in a few of the regiments stand as follows:

Regiment.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
139th Penn. Vol. Infantry	134	35
102d Penn. Vol. Infantry	101	26
61st Penn. Vol. Infantry	94	32
49th Penn. Vol. Infantry	181	68
47th Penn. Vol. Infantry	193	120
93d Penn. Vol. Infantry	13	53
54th Penn. Vol. Infantry	213	74
Battery D	40	21
Battery M, 5th Artillery	35	9
Battery B	8	8
95th and 96th	53 majority.	
Cavalry in hospital	11	5
17th Penn. Cavalry	261	177

M. H. (not L. H., as before stated) HOFFNAGLE, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, from Essex County, N. Y., one of the seven men taken out for execution Monday morning near Berryville by order of MOSBY, arrived here to-day. He furnishes me with some additional, as well as interesting, particulars in relation to the late hanging affair.

HOFFNAGLE, with four other soldiers, went out Saturday morning after forage, with a foragemaster belonging to the Twenty-ninth Maine Volunteers, Nineteenth Corps, on duty at corps headquarters, under Capt. POTTER, Q. M. While loading with forage at a place about two miles east of Middletown, MOSBY and his staff (eight persons in all) rode up and captured the whole party without firing a single shot. Indeed, *only one of Hoffnagle's companions had weapons*. They were immediately conducted to Paris, where they remained over night, and drew for prizes at Rectortown the following day, with the other prisoners as before described. He in the main corroborates the statements made to me by SOWL and MARVIN, but gives some additional particulars. He says there were two drawings. Out of the first seven who drew prizes, two were pardoned—one, a drummer boy, whose tears and entreaties aroused, perhaps, some latent feeling of humanity in the bosom of MOSBY and an officer, (a Lieutenant, name not known,) who promised to endeavor to get himself exchanged for Lieut. HUNTER, of MOSBY's command. In the second drawing, all were compelled to take a chance who had before drawn blanks.

HOFFNAGLE says, after reaching the place of execution, they were seated on the ground, and perhaps ten minutes elapsed when one man at the end of the line, belonging to the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, was taken first and hung up to the limb of a tree. HOFFNAGLE is quite sure this man had never been to the regiment. He had enlisted some five months ago, and since that time has been sick in Washington, and was just on his way, and had just joined his regiment. The next in turn was an infantry man, supposed to belong to the Twenty-third Ohio, and the third no one seems to know anything about. The officers in charge of this business were somewhat excited by liquor and seemed to be in considerable of a hurry, for, after stringing up the third man, they declared it to be too slow work to hang all and they would shoot the others. The remaining three (SOWL having escaped) were taken under the same tree, where their companions were being gradually choked to death. Two shots were fired at Corporal BENNETT—one passing through his face and the other through one shoulder. As he fell, MARVIN struck up the pistol aimed at him and ran away. At almost the same instant a shot was fired at HOFFNAGLE, wounding him in the arm. He fell, and pretended to be dead, and the whole party started in pursuit of MARVIN. Returning to the spot a short time afterward, the officer in command asked if "that fellow was dead"—pointing to HOFFNAGLE—when a soldier rolled him over, and replied, "Yes." "Are you sure?" said the officer again, whereupon the soldier took HOFFNAGLE by the legs and rolled him over again, and replied again that he was dead, and then the party rode off. He says he held his breath all the time. In a few minutes he raised himself up, and seeing none of the enemy near, he asked if any one was alive, and receiving no answer, moved off, and shortly afterward met friends, by whom he was properly cared for. A citizen, riding along early in the morning, and seeing the dead bodies, went after a neighbor to help him bury them. Two men returned, accompanied by a little girl. The men commenced digging a grave for the bodies, and while thus engaged, the little girl, having a stick in her hand, put one end of it into one of BENNETT's hands. Much to the astonishment of all present, he grasped the stick and stood erect, and retaining the end of the stick in his hand, she thus guided him to her father's house, where he was properly cared for. Had one of the men hanging to the tree come to life, the party present would not have been more surprised. BENNETT says he heard HOFFNAGLE ask if any one were alive, but did not dare answer, fearing that it was a reb. who spoke.

The place where this tragedy took place is known as "Bennett's Woods." The heartless manner in which the deed was done may be inferred from the fact that the men in their dying struggles *dug holes in the ground with their toes*.

PROMOTIONS.

First-Sergeants B. S. RAMSEY, Co. A; L. S. LOUP, Co. E; W. H. REED, Co. I, and A. D. PHILIPS, Co. K, all of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, received commissions to-day as Second Lieutenants.

Reconnoissances up the Luray Valley yesterday, by the Second Cavalry Division, Col. POWELL, and in the vicinity of Winchester, by Major DURLAND, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, did not discover any force of the enemy.

E. A. PAUL.

ATLANTA.

The Evacuation and Burning of the Place Denied.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Nashville, which denies the reported evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN, and the destruction of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.

A Rebel Attack Repulsed.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 11.

One of the editors of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, just arrived from the front, reports that on Monday morning, at daylight, the rebels attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, killed one, wounded two of the Third Indiana, but subsequently they fell back.

On Wednesday morning the rebels made three attacks on Atlanta, shells being thrown as far as Rolling Mill.

The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The rebel artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards.

Our men were aroused from their slumbers, and quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off.

The rebels were part of YOUNG's command, and they finally retreated toward Macon.

Our army is in excellent spirits, and well supplied with rations.

The election has gone largely for LINCOLN.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

REPLY TO THE OFFER OF A FOREIGN LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared his reply to the offer of a loan to the United States Government made by a German banker, a short time since, through the State Department for a thousand million dollars. He has fully examined the details of the proposal, and has come to the conclusion that there is no authority of law which would authorize him to entertain the proposition. He so informs the party making the offer, stating in his reply that the question is one solely for the consideration of Congress, and that until that body will pass a law sanctioning such a loan, he must decline accepting it. He, however, intimates that the whole matter and the accompanying papers will be referred to that body upon the opening of the next session, with a recommendation that the subject be favorably considered.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

Rumors are again rife of important Cabinet changes. It is positively asserted by high officials that Mr. STANTON will certainly be elevated to the vacant chair of Chief Justiceship, and that Gen. HOLT will take the portfolio of war. Per contra, some of Gen. BANKS' friends affirm that he will be called to that position, and that his present visit in town is with reference to such a change. At all events, now that the action of the Baltimore Convention has been so overwhelmingly ratified by the people, the instruction contained in its platform respecting Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet will doubtless be followed, and the only reason why such was not the case long since is because that Convention was nominating the candidates and adopting the principles for a new Administration, and not for one already existing, and until that new Administration was inaugurated, or received a popular indorsement, the President could hardly be expected to assume his re-election, and be bound by the acts of the Convention renominating him.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following additional national banks have been organized during the past week: Second National Bank of Providence, R. I., capital $200,000; First National Bank of Northumberland, Penn., capital $100,000; First National Bank of Mahanoy City, Penn., capital $50,000; First National Bank of Berwick, Penn., capital $50,000.

NATIONAL CURRENCY FURNISHED.

The following additional amounts of national currency have been issued to banks during the past week: $1,862,790. Total to Saturday, $72,312,790.

PROMOTED.

Col. WM. MYERS, Chief Quartermaster at St. Louis, Mo., for the past three years, has been breveted Brigadier-General for meritorious and long-continued faithful services in his department.

A NEW HOTEL.

The "Seaton House," a new and commodious hotel in this city, has been formally opened to the public. This hotel bids fair to be a decided improvement upon some of the existing inns.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

ARREST OF A REBEL SPY.

On Saturday night, the 5th inst., a man giving his name as GEORGE PETERSON, and supposed to be a rebel spy or mail-carrier, was arrested at Alexandria while trying to pass our lines, having been tracked from Canada by detectives. He was dressed in citizens' clothes—gray pantaloons, long black overcoat, and gray-mixed cap. He was last Friday night committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

MR. STANTON'S HEALTH.

It is officially stated that the Secretary of War is improving, though he has been for several days in a precarious condition. The additional statement is made that he was in consultation with the President for an hour and a half yesterday, and that there is now every reason to believe that he will speedily recover his health.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

The draft will be resumed here to-morrow for 350 men to fill the deficiency in the quota of this city.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

An official statement shows that the definite appropriations of Congress at the late session amount to $735,000,000. The indefinite appropriations cannot be estimated, but comparatively they are not large. To the sum should be added the permanent appropriations, which are mainly for interest on the public debt, and will exceed $100,000,000.

THE ELECTION.

Interesting Details of the Voting in Various States, Cities and Counties.

NEW-YORK.

The following table includes corrected returns from nearly every county in the State, and can be relied on:

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Allegany	3,650	Albany	2,700
Broome	1,948	Clinton	50
Cattaraugus	2,200	Columbia	368
Cayuga	3,116	Erie	312
Chautauqua	4,764	Green	805
Chemung	250	Hamilton	300
Chenango	1,460	Kings	5,003
Cortland	2,000	Montgomery	250
Delaware	1,200	New-York	36,857
Dutchess	545	Putnam	400
Essex	1,040	Queens	1,030
Franklin	1,150	Rensselear	116
Fulton	200	Richmond	1,310
Genesee	1,500	Rockland	845
Herkimer	915	Schenectady	53
Jefferson	2,790	Schoharie	1,922
Lewis	250	Seneca	595
Livingston	1,050	Sullivan	700
Madison	2,644	Ulster	911
Monroe	950	Westchester	1,577
Niagara	593		
Oneida	1,332		56,104
Orleans	1,120		
Orange	158		
Onondaga	2,800		
Ontario	1,447		
Oswego	2,550		
Otsego	600		
Saratoga	1,480		
Schuyler	688		
Suffolk	277		
Steuben	2,275		
St. Lawrence	7,000		
Tioga	765		
Tompkins	1,533		
Warren	244		
Washington	2,640		
Wayne	1,752		
Wyoming	1,579		
Yates	1,342		
Total	65,766		

Lincoln's majority thus far, 9,662.

OHIO.

The vote of Cincinnati was as follows:

Lincoln	15,230
McClellan	10,826
Lincoln's majority	4,404

INDIANA.

The official vote of Indianapolis is appended:

Lincoln	9,091
McClellan	1,893
Lincoln's majority	7,198

MARYLAND.

The following are the ascertained and reported majorities in the State. The Opposition are given the largest figures claimed by their friends:

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Allegany	419	—
Anne Arundel	—	1,158
Baltimore City	12,031*	—
Baltimore County	—	—
Carroll	172*	—
Caroline	400	—
Calvert	—	600
Cecil	238*	—
Charles	—	900
Dorchester	—	600
Frederick	1,255*	—
Harford	—	*361
Howard	—	*199
Kent	—	700
Montgomery	—	1,000
Prince George's	—	*1,385
Queen Anne's	—	1,088
Somerset	—	1,500
St. Mary's	—	*888
Talbot	400	—
Washington	1,556*	—
Worcester	—	600
Total	16,471 10,979	10,979
Lincoln's majority	5,499	
Soldiers' vote	2,486	
Total	7,985	

Those marked (*) are official; the others are reported majorities.

NEW-JERSEY.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	NEWELL. (Union.)	MIDDLETON. (Dem.)
Burlington	1,135	
Ocean	488	
Monmouth		1,232
Mercer		48
Total	1,623	1,280
Newell's majority		343

Vote of Union County:

McClellan	2,379
Lincoln	1,867
McClellan's majority	488

Essex County (Newark) voted thus:

Lincoln	9,397
McClellan	9,239
Lincoln's majority	158

ILLINOIS.

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

UNION. Counties.		DEMOCRATIC. Counties.	
Bureau	1,500	Sangamon	384
Cook	4,200	Hancock	300
Champaign	1,200	Fulton	700
De Kalb	2,150	Ford	22
Douglas	226	Jersey	750
Henry	2,000	Pike	600
Kane	2,800	Brown	603
Lake	4,00	Clinton	150
La Salle	750	Edgar	250
Mc Lean	1,300	Menard	300
Ogle	2,200	Macoupin	700
Rock Island	575	Adams	1,000
Stephenson	675	Montgomery	706
Whiteside	1,876	Alexander	100
St. Clair	1,000	Marion	100
Madison	150	Union	450
Logan	356		
Livingston	650		
Macon	400		
Will	550		
Kendall	1,200		
Knox	2,000		
Grundy	700		
Warren	600		
Henderson	400		
Lee	1,400		
Maccac	625		
Total	32,937	Total	6,115

LINCOLN's majority—26,882.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated Saturday, the 12th inst., says that the *Evening Journal* has returns from all but four small counties of Illinois, which foot up a majority for LINCOLN of 34,000. The Republicans will have a majority of 18 on joint ballot in the Legislature. They have also elected 11 Congressmen out of 14, which is a gain of 6. The same paper has assurances that all the Republican Congressmen are elected in Iowa.

TENNESSEE.

The vote at Nashville, Tenn., was as follows:

Ward.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
1	80	3
2	143	8
3	120	3
4	585	14
5	300	0
6 and 7—No election.		
8	89	0
17th District	27	1
Total	1,343	29
Gallatin	177	12
Tenth Tennessee Infantry	704	0
Battery E, Tenn. Light Art	70	0
Battery D, Tenn. Light Art	100	0
Total	2,324	41
Hospital No. 1	90	5
Hospital No. 8	295	94
Hospital No. 19	91	2
Officers' Hospital	60	1
Pennsylvania soldiers	55	2
Ohio soldiers	1,200	300
Iowa soldiers	82	1
Michigan soldiers	120	21
Forty-fifth New-York	345	0
Total vote heard from	4,662	467

A large vote was polled at the Chattanooga depot.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The vote of Massachusetts (thirteen towns not heard from) shows this result:

Lincoln	125,016
McClellan	48,093
Lincoln's majority	76,923

The remaining towns will probably increase this majority to 77,500.

MAINE.

The vote of the principal cities and towns in the "Pine-Tree" State is subjoined:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Bangor	1,753	892
Lewistown	934	300
Portland	2,814	1,813
Augusta	846	524
Bath	1,101	294
Saco	698	344
Rockland	751	340
Total	8,897	4,507

LINCOLN's majority 4,390.

UNION MAJORITY ON THE HOME VOTE 18,000.

AUGUSTA, ME., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Two hundred and twenty-five towns give LINCOLN 47,423; McCLELLAN 30,207. The same towns in September gave CONY 45,618; HOWARD 30,116. The remainder of the State will not vary materially this majority, as the 30,000 votes yet to be heard from are about equally divided between the two parties. LINCOLN's majority will be nearly 18,000 on the home vote, with 5,000 to 7,000 additional on the soldiers' vote.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The full vote of the State is not yet reported. As far as heard from, the vote is as follows:

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Rockingham	5,716	4,463
Strafford	3,166	2,441
Belknap	1,855	2,216
Carroll	1,664	2,302
Merrimack	4,373	4,765
Hillsborough	6,378	5,325
Cheshire	3,059	2,197
Sullivan	2,140	1,783
Grafton	4,273	4,366
Coos	693	777
Total	33,176	30,635
Lincoln's majority		2,541

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Armstrong	120 maj.	—
Berks	6,197	12,929
Dauphin	1,139 maj.	
Franklin	3,516	3,562
Lancaster	13,466	7,987
Lehigh	3,681	5,780
Luzerne	—	2,895 maj.
Lycoming	3,056	4,002
Montgomery	6,504	7,772
Montour	998	1,458
Northampton	3,498	6,812
Northumberland	2,686	3,388
Perry	1,998	2,128
Philadelphia	51,555	42,047
Sullivan	—	430 maj.
Susquehanna	991 maj.	—
Union	435 maj.	—

PROBABLE UNION MAJORITY.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Estimates made here from reliable sources put the State at between 8,000 and 10,000 majority for LINCOLN.

MISSOURI.

Nearly complete returns of the vote of St. Louis County on President foot up thus:

Lincoln	10,182
McClellan	7,498
Lincoln's majority	2,684

John Hogan, (Dem.,) is elected to Congress from St. Louis by over 1,000 plurality.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The vote in Ohio County (comprising the City of Wheeling) stands thus:

Lincoln	2,139
McClellan	2,008
Lincoln's majority	131

Upshur County (official) gives Lincoln 818, McClellan 60—Lincoln's majority, 758.

The Pacific Coast for the Union—California—Oregon—Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Twenty-one thousand votes were polled in this city. Mr. LINCOLN's majority is 5,000. Returns from the balance of the State, as far as received, are equally favorable to the Unionists. LINCOLN's majority can hardly be less than 25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Returns from 24 counties show a majority for LINCOLN of 13,266. Full returns will increase this to at least 20,000.

Oregon has gone for LINCOLN by from 1,500 to 2,000.

Nevada has gone for him by from 2,000 to 3,000.

The elections everywhere passed off quietly.

Sailed, ship *Invincible*, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The news of Mr. LINCOLN's reëlection was received here at noon to-day, and caused great rejoicing.

The election returns come in slowly, but swell the Union majority already reported.

The three Union candidates for Congress are elected.

Nevada elects a Union State Government and Congressman, by 3,000 majority.

The sailing of the mail steamer for Panama is postponed from the 13th to the 14th inst.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 11.

The United States mail steamer *Webster*, from City Point, arrived this afternoon, having on board 65 rebel prisoners, recently captured in front of Petersburgh. They will be sent to Point Lookout.

DEATHS IN THE PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

John Ring, 12th N. H.	E. Cherue, 36th U. S. C.
G. Carr, 36th U. S. Cav.	John Gray, 36th U. S. C.
J. Devocia, 20th N. Y. Cav.	James Green, 1st U. S. C.
Geo. Sampson, 2d Mass.	J. G. Caldwell, 20th N.Y.C.
T. J. Zalmastis, 13th N.Y.C.	L. N. Kingon, 13th N. Y.
J. S. Brown, 13th N. Y. C.	

Arrest of Lieut.-Gov. Jacobs of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, of Kentucky, left for Washington to-night, in charge of United States officers, as a political prisoner.

Fatal Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The schooner yacht *Lillie* was upset by a squall in the Delaware River last night. Nine persons were lost, among them LYMAN STOKES and HORACE JONES, of New-York. The party had started on a pleasure excursion to the Chesapeake Bay.

The Weather at Portland.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Nov. 13—Midnight.

A heavy rain-storm has been prevailing all day. Wind, N. N. E.

PERSONAL.—Fleet Judge Advocate CHARLES COWLEY returns to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in the *Arago* on Monday. Mr. COWLEY has been home some time on a leave of absence. He is a resident of Lowell, Mass.

FROM BERMUDA.

The Seizure of the Roanoke—Trial and Release of Lieut. Brain.

By a late arrival from Bermuda we have the Bermuda *Advocate* of the 12th and 19th of October. The *Advocate* of the 12th contains a synopsis of the proceedings of the court of Bermuda, in the case of Acting-Master JOHN C. BRAIN, C. S. N., on the charge of the burning of the Federal steamer *Roanoke*, and his discharge, together with the discharge of his associates. We give below the synopsis of the proceedings from the *Advocate*, also a copy of the rebel Secretary MALLORY's instructions to Lieut. BRAIN, which was read in court:

The steamer which, as mentioned in our last week's impression, had been for some days in the neighborhood of the islands, and had been paying nightly visits to Five Fathom Hole, turned out to be a Confederate prize, and has given rise to proceedings which bid fair to emulate those in the celebrated case of the *Chesapeake*. As it is more than probable that they will be made the subject of legal discussion at home, it is perhaps premature to do more at present than give an abridged account of the proceedings, as we propose next week to publish a correct account of them. Meanwhile, without any breach of the etiquette observed by the most rigid portion of the press in similar cases, we may go as far as to hint that whatever the ultimate decision of the Home authorities on the matter may be, we shall have a few words of our own upon a case on which party feeling appears to have been endeavoring to fasten the bitterest and hardest and most unjustifiable of unfavorable epithets.

The case, divested of all belligerent bias, appears to have been simply this: The *Roanoke* Federal steamer, plying between Havana and New-York, left the former port on the 29th of September, and when at sea was suddenly captured by a number of her passengers, who turned out to be officers and men of the Confederate States, their commander being Capt. BRAIN, well known in the case of the *Chesapeake*. The original intention was to carry the prize into Wilmington, but wanting provisions, coals and men, she was brought to the neighborhood of our islands in order to obtain all three. Here the attempt to carry her into Wilmington being considered hopeless, she was set on fire Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, and her passengers and crew landed here, taxing the exertions of the United States Consul rather heavily to provide for the wants of such of them as were subjects of his Government. The captors also landed here, and were not a little surprised to find themselves immediately handed over to the hospitalities of our jail, whither they were committed *en masse*, on a charge of piracy, and as it was at first alleged, of murder, too—it being stated that one of the officers had been shot—but, on examination, it turned out that the charge was not included in the warrant. This capture took place on Sunday morning, and the captive captors being refused bail, became inmates of the jail up to Wednesday, being brought out daily for so many hours as it might suit official convenience to spare for the examination of officers and gentlemen charged with the same sort of offence as was in the habit of being committed in old days by NELSON and COLLINGWOOD and HOOD and HOWE and other officers whose names have, somehow or other, come to be handed down to us with some sort of historic fame, rather more to their credit than being pounced upon in an out-of-the-way colony, where illegal acts may be committed with very slow chances of visitation, and made—Samson-like—the sport of local beadledom.

The proceedings before the Magistrates were practically confined to taking the evidence of five witnesses. The two first were the officer and purser of the ship, who deposed to her capture in the way we have indicated. The third was the Inspector of Police, merely called to prove the capture of the Confederates, and the other two proved the handwriting of the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy to commissions and letters of instruction directed to Capt. BRAIN.

The Attorney-General appeared on the first day, but deputed Mr. RICHARD DARRELL to represent him on the succeeding ones.

The commissions and letters of instruction having been duly verified, Mr. DARRELL withdrew the charge; Capt. BRAIN and his officers and men having spent three nights in a British jail, on a charge admitted to be untenable, and bail refused.

Capt. BRAIN's commission was produced, and his letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy—the signatures of Mr. MALLORY were proved by Mr. FRY.

The letter of instruction was as follows:

> CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
> NAVY DEPARTMENT,
> RICHMOND, May 26, 1864.
>
> *Acting Master John C. Brain, C. S. N., Richmond, Va.:*
>
> SIR: You will herewith receive an appointment of Acting Master in the navy, and will proceed to Wilmington and there make the necessary arrangement to capture upon the high seas the Federal steamer *Roanoke*, or the steamers *Morning* or *Evening Star*, all of which vessels are on a line running between New-York and Havana.
>
> In case you succeed in capturing either of the above steamers, you will bring her and the prisoners of war into a Confederate port.
>
> The strictest regard for the rights of neutrals and neutral property must be observed, and discipline and subordination preserved among officers and men under your command, as a matter of security and success.
>
> You are authorized to appoint three acting master's mates, and three acting third assistant engineers, reporting their names to the department as early as practicable, and you will also report your proceedings under this order.
>
> I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.
>
> If the prisoners cannot be sent into the Confederacy you will parole them, taking their parole in writing, embracing the rank, grade, name and age, and taking their pledge not to serve against the Confederate States during the war, unless regularly exchanged.
>
> S. R. MALLORY, Secretary.

Mr. RICHARD DARRELL, on the part of the Attorney-General, then withdrew the charge, and the accused were released.

Jubilee Sermon by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

The understanding that Mr. BEECHER was to preach on the result of the election, as a conclusion to his series of "political sermons," drew another immense audience to Plymouth Church, on Sabbath evening. Mr. BEECHER took for his text the 8th and 9th verses of the 46th Psalm: "Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth," &c.

He commenced by saying that wars on the earth are a part of God's means of punishing wickedness; and surely, in the war that has been desolating our land, we should, most of all, recognize His hand. And now the great day in civil affairs has passed. Along a line of fifteen hundred miles the vote of a great nation has been cast, without turmoil, and the two great parties, like two vast rivers joined together, are flowing together to the same destiny.

It is clear, firstly, that the highest patriotism may exist with as much force and power in a democracy as in a kingdom. There has been exhibited a patriotism as intense as was ever before witnessed—a devotion unsurpassed in any nation among the people to the Government. The feeling which has been thus aroused will not subside when the particular occasion is past. Devotion to free institutions is more intense among the intelligent and educated than with the ignorant, and the more intelligent men are, the safer is it to trust them with the utmost freedom of thought and action. All the motives addressed to the lower classes have been overmatched by the power of reason. Never before have Christ and Belial been more clearly opposed, and, thank God, Christ has beaten. The assault was made by a party whose very name was captivating. It is not the first time the livery of heaven has been stolen to serve the devil in! All the various means to prejudice ignorant men—the failures of the war, the loss of men, heavy taxation, the expectation that any change would be for the better—were used against a man who had not the kind of qualities which repel such assaults—for Mr. LINCOLN has no *personal magnetism*. He has the esteem rather than the enthusiastic love of the people. The victory is all the more striking, because it was a triumph of pure moral forces. It is a lesson to the governments of Europe, for it shows that we, under a republican form of government, have made immense advances in civilization. Since last Sunday we have advanced ages in the path of progress. But we are not yet done with our work. The crisis is past, but the patient is not yet fully recovered. But so true as the Spring-time and the Summer follow the cold of Winter, will we emerge safely from our day of trial. I do not regard the war as ended, but we may see the end. It is now merely a military question. It is folly to talk of impregnable lines, &c., for war in the hands of skillful Generals is a matter of mathematical certainty. The South have done all that men could do. They have nothing to be ashamed of in their fighting, but only in the cause of it. We shall be saved, and no nation will particularly hunger and thirst to attack us!

But some will ask, will not arming the slaves South prolong the war? It will make no difference in the military question, but it will result in their emancipation. It will revolutionize the South, and then we shall begin to draw near together. If they don't arm them, it will be well; if they do, it will be better! The measures taken to carry on the war will change the whole character of the Southern people. There was no cause to justify the war to the Southern people, and it was necessary therefore to coerce them. The Southern leaders have more power than any king on earth. The war has been maintained only by the exercise of the most absolute despotism. What then may be expected, but a change in the character of the people? In the North the people have been in advance of their rulers. The raising of immense armies, the arming of the black men, &c., were measures of the people. The Government did not dare to do it until forced by the people. And now, after four years of suffering and loss, the people ratify all these great measures, declaring that the Government has done right. The Southern government has continually receded from constitutional government—the North has come continually nearer to it. But have not the Northern people changed in character? They have certainly learned one thing—their military power.

But fortunately our people are not warlike. England makes war for profit, France for glory; but we have no such inducements. We will defend our own, but beyond that our people do not aspire to war. The name of citizen is more honored among us than that of soldier, and our brave soldiers will rejoice, when the war is over, to resume their former places at home.

But is it possible to reunite the two sections in a perfect Union? A vast deal of trash has been trumped up in regard to this matter. It is said that a people determined to be free cannot be conquered. Did any one despair of ALEXANDER, of NAPOLEON, of the Ottoman Empire? Never was a statement more utterly false. But it is urged that there can never be sympathy between the sections. Every nation in Europe is a refutation of this theory. All History disproves it. Two generations are enough to drive out all bitterness, if the cause of strife is removed. This point Mr. BEECHER argued at considerable length, showing that, with slavery removed, there was no cause for estrangement between North and South.

In conclusion, he said that as the war policy of the Government had been sustained in the election, he begged all, of whatever party, to join together for a speedy termination of the war, and he urged, in eloquent terms, the necessity of evangelizing and educating for the next election all the dark places of ignorance and degradation where was rolled up such large majorities against the cause of truth and right.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any disease of the Kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Golden Rule, from Greytown—Mrs. J. C. Wood and daughter, Capt. S. A. Wood, James Prevost and wife, J. A. Palmer, J. H. Truman, C. Sumner, W. M. Lehman, Miss Anna White, Mr. Hawkins, J. M. Baker, James Vanderliew, J. M. Alwood, H. Hardy, J. H. Scranton and wife, J. Sprecht, J. G. Hamilton, wife and child, J. J. Merritt, H. Black, Mrs. D. Willing and infant, S. W. Marple, Thomas Little, Sister Traxede, Sister Fredreke, Miss E. Sullivan, J. Chuff, P. Paulson, Mrs. Walrod and child, S. Townsend and wife, A. Weller, G. A. Sitz, J. Genella, A. C. Murnier, J. Stoddard, Mr. Warner, J. Sherman, A. Wilcox, H. C. Link, F. Margison, D. Ostermann, Henry Prevost, R. Crawford, W. L. Raht, D. B. Crist, Mrs. C. Ayer, Mrs. Chappele, Mrs. Patterson and daughter, J. Stanley, John Malo, S. A. Deven, J. McWilliams and wife, W. A. Cook and wife, J. J. Lyons, W. B. Gilliad, L. Clapp, A. B. Springer, A. Severson and wife, Mrs. Sawyer and three children, G. H. Adams, F. Copps and wife, John Whitehead, Miss Folsom, Miss Patterson, Dr. Cauldwell, T. Desmond, Mrs. Dolan and infant, J. A. Weing, R. W. Angelo, Mr. Booth, C. H. Eaton, H. Stampelain, Henry Jackson, James McGowan, S. P. Storms & Bro., Mrs. Question & infant, Dr. D. B. Simmons, J. B. Parrott, Miss M. W. Willis, A. Appach, J. A. Albert, G. N. Folsom, wife and two children, A. R. Heald, S. Spaulding, Mrs. Moore, J. Calhoun, Hon. John Conness, Walter Heugh, George S. Hastings, wife and two children, Mrs. S. C. Green, A. T. Howe, R. Reamer, Thomas Nelson, Z. Finch and wife, Miss Cauldwell, L. Linen, M. Cowley, D. Darling, T. W. Jones, E. Dunbar, B. Fuller, J. L. Derk and wife, J. Osborn, Mr. Farren, wife & infant, J. Smith, H. W. Fitchie, D. Lawler, J. M. English, J. Harrison, J. J. Carrigan, Victor Smith, Miss Mary White, J. N. Baldwin, A. Trip, D. F. Jacobs, E. F. Gallagher, Mrs. Chamberlain, A. C. Henry, Geo. Hammond, wife and child, J. Severson, wife and son, W. B. Roller, Wm. Reynolds and wife, Mrs. J. M. Greenstreet, A. Stice and 5 children, J. M. Fowler, P. W. Gibbs, E. Finch, wife and 3 children, W. D. Palmer, J. Croley, L. Davidson, Thos. Casey, E. Dill, Geo. Bowen, C. Roth, A. M. Davies, A. L. Hellmann, G. W. Carpenter, W. Brandt, M. McNamara, Mr. Munn, J. Thompson, Mrs. A. Peterson, Mrs A. Roper, P. Gorton, T. Hill, T. M. Robertson, S. Burnett, J. M. Smith, E. G. Destin, Mr. Keffer, M. S. Hayes, S. W. Sherman, A. Thompson, J. V. Browning, S. O. Hosford, J. Wheelson, L. D. Freysit, M. Howard, G. B. Secley, Mrs. Mooney, R. Basey, J. Novenger, D. Gardner, J. J. Smith, H. M. Stewart, O. P. Wiggin, P. Dickey, B. S. Harrington, R. C. Smith, C. Stevens, Mr. Riddle, wife and child, Chas. Faibert, Geo. Brewster, W. C. Brannan, J. Sizer, R. D. Finch, E. R. Haines, J. M. Coburn, J. Dean, T. B. Mitchell, T. D. Tingley, J. M. White, R. Bassford, G. L. Gale and wife, J. Mitchell, T. A. Baker, wife and 2 children, B. S. Nicholson, J. Williams, J. McCatherson, E. Richards, C. C. Pierce, R. C. Young, T. M. Hoyt, M. H. Gill, Chas Sweetser, A. C. Eveckson, A. P. Chase, M. Folsom, Geo. Addison, C. W. Barnes, Peter Hill, H. Alexander.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 45 | Sun sets..... 4 44 | Moon sets.. 5 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 43 | Gov. Island.. 8 32 | Hell Gate.. 9 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Peruvian, (Br.,) Ballantine, Liverpool 1st inst., and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 467 passengers to E. Cunard. First part of the passage had variable southerly winds; middle part, light winds with thick fogs; latter part, strong westerly winds with heavy head seas. 2d inst., spoke steamship Kangaroo, bound up the Channel.

U. S. steam transport Charles Thomas, Faircloth, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Acme, (of Nassau,) Campbell, Vera Cruz Oct. 30, with cotton, hides, etc., to Hargous & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Cleure, (of Nassau,) Bullard, Eleuthera 5 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass. Left no vessels.

WIND—At sunset, N. W. and fresh.

Spoken, &c.

Sea Breeze—whaling bark, for New-Bedford, 38 months out, off Montauk, Nov. 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Vera Cruz, Oct. 30, barks Rapid, Marschalk, for New-York, ldg.; Jas. Welsh, Megill, do. do.; brig Grace Worthington, Lind, for Minititlan, to load for New-York. The ship Liberty, for New-York, sld. Oct. 26.

[PER NOVA SCOTIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, Nov. 2, Antoinette, at Naples.

The arrival of the Adelaide at Liverpool, as reported by the City of London, was incorrect.

Arr. from Bremen, Nov. 1, Mathilde, at Dartmouth.

Sld. for New-York, Nov. 1, President Fillmore, from Cardiff; 2d, Agra, from Glasgow; North American and Escort, from Liverpool.

Sld. for San Francisco, Nov. 2, Cape Horn, from Liverpool; St. George, from the Clyde.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 4.

Arr. from New-York, Robert Leonard, at Marseilles; Bounding Billow, at Oporto; Humboldt, at Leghorn; Eagan, at Deal—lost bowsprit.

Arr. from Boston, Acazo, at Fayal.

Arr. from Bangor, Attie Williams, at Leghorn.

MEM.—The ship Margaretta, from New-York for Liverpool, at Fayal, will discharge her cargo.

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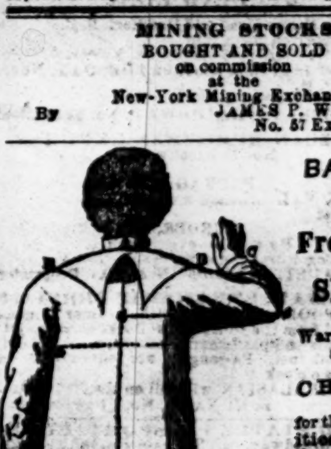

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